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[OFFICIAL.]

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, Oct. 24, 1846.

It being supposed that advertising deserters in the "National Police Gazette," may have a tendency to check desertion by increasing the chances of the apprehension of the offender, a large subscription to the paper has been authorized, by the Secretary of War, with a view to its general distribution among the troops.

Accordingly every company, military post, and recruiting station, will be supplied with a copy; and commanders of posts and companies and recruiting officers, are enjoined to make such disposition of the paper as may best accomplish the object of the government in subscribing for it. Should a post or rendezvous be broken up, the station of a company changed, or should the Gazette fail to be regularly received, immediate notice thereof must be given by the officer concerned, to the Superintendent of the recruiting service in New-York, who will promptly communicate the same to the Editors. In like manner, if a soldier desert from any company, or a recruit from a rendezvous, the company commander, or recruiting officer, will at once forward his description direct to the Superintendent, in order that no time may be lost in advertising him.

By command of Major General Scott:
W. G. FREEMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1846, by Enoch E. CAMP and GEORGE WILKES, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

LIVES OF THE FELONS.

No. 11.

CONTINUED.

JOHN A. MURRELL,

THE GREAT WESTERN LAND PIRATE.

Murrell's Social Position in Madison—His Depredations in the neighborhood—Alarm of the Country—He falls under serious Suspicion—His Policy to Counteract it—Influential Connections—Organization of the Confederacy—The Grand Council—"The Strykers"—Classification of Duties and Powers—Abduction of Long's negroes—The Miskap—The Ambush—Detection "with the Manner"—He is conducted to prison—Trial—Appeal to the Supreme Court—Indignation of the Citizens at the prospect of his Escape—The formation of a Company to lynch him—Murrell prepares himself for the Crisis—Collects his Band—Fortifies his house and places himself in a position of armed defiance and awaits attack—The Result.

Being now in very comfortable case from the proceeds of the last bloody expedition, Murrell might well have afforded to enjoy a very protracted period of domestic ease. His uneasy nature, however, would not allow him to remain quiet long, and while he was not occupied in conducting his nefarious correspondence he was continually contriving minor depredations upon people of the neighborhood and of the surrounding country. These he would generally place under the direction and management of his brother; but now and then he would toss one to a needy speculator who might be passing through the region, on the condition of a certain percentage of the spoils. By his smooth and gentle manners he managed to achieve a very favorable impression among his most immediate neighbors, and by dint of an extra outlay of address, secured the friendship, and effected the conversion of several respectable residents, among whom was a deputy sheriff of the county. A man capable of producing such results as these, did not find it very difficult to use his position and his talents to obtain the simple confidence of ignorant negroes; and we accordingly find him, whenever he felt desirous of a speculation, simply taking a walk to the nearest plantation, spending a few minutes' chat with a slave, and after exciting him to disaffection, promise to point out his condition to a friend, who, in a certain night, would come and carry him to a free State. The bait would invariably take. The negro would bless the sweet toned land pirate as his benefactor, and await, with the most ardent hope, the arrival of the unknown hand which, instead of bearing him to freedom, would run him through several fraudulent disposals, and finally wind up the treachery by blowing out his simple brains. This, as has been previously seen, was almost an invariable conclusion, as it was deemed the only complete security against eventual detection. It may be readily imagined that a man who knew the force of the saying that "Dead men tell no tales," as well as Mur-



Thomas Parting from his Wife, Previous to Execution.

rell, did not hesitate to direct the most rigid adherence to the policy embraced in it, in all cases that required it.

The number of losses from the different plantations in the surrounding country at length began to excite the most serious alarm, and in the fruitlessness of the repeated efforts to detect the secret instruments of the disaffection, each man felt inclined to suspect every neighbor who stood in a less intimate relation than a bosom friend. In its journey among others, suspicion at length rested upon Murrell. His frequent journeys from home, his popularity among the slaves, and his strange mode of life occasioned vague speculations in the minds of many persons, and the fact that strange men had been seen to arrive at his dwelling at night, and to leave before the break of day, gave color and encouragement to the most injurious rumors. He was not long in ascertaining this state of things, for such of his friends as were situated in society and were supposed to be unblemished men, gathered all the particulars of the rumor, and acquainted him with its location and extent. As soon as he surveyed the whole condition of things he would boldly meet the danger, in whatever quarter it lay, and by a series of well-managed manoeuvres or explanations turn the prejudice into friendship and confidence. When he failed in this, however, he addressed himself to the compensations of revenge, and the secret destruction of his enemy's property or character would be the sequel of his hate. In a pursuit of this latter kind Murrell had never-tiring perseverance, and many a thriving man sunk under the influence of his great managing powers. He lived in his neighbourhood, therefore, respected by some, suspected by others, but in consequence of the mystery which hung about his character, rather avoided by all.

Though the actual work of his casual contrivances was generally done by other hands, Murrell did not remain altogether at home. The progress of his great design was gradually cementing the speculators of all the country into one general confederacy, and the rendezvous having been pitched in a deep and tangled wood, a few miles from the Arkansas shore, he would now and then set out from home to preside at council. He had not proceeded far in his organization before he found it necessary to divide his

clan into two classes; the first of which were to be designated as the "Grand Council," and the second as the "Strykers." The Grand Council was a directing and controlling body, to be composed either of the acknowledged leaders of local gangs, or of men whose individual intelligence and personal deeds were to be the claim for this distinction. The "Strykers" were the workies or the industrials of the profession, and were not to be made confidants of the whole of the grand schemes of the main body. They were the ready and unscrupulous bands that were sprinkled all over the country, and who would obey the direction of any superior mind without questioning the motive or the tendency of the act. "For a few dollars," said Murrell, "we can get any member of this class to run a negro or a horse to some safe place where we can get possession of them without danger, and never trusting them with any plans until we see the period for their execution near at hand, we, of course, never run any risk from their imprudence. These fellows are extremely useful. Indeed they are the very hands with which we must work; but as they have not all of them got heads, it would be bad judgment to let them into the whole of our designs."

While these arrangements were going on Murrell still kept up his desultory depredations, and just previous to an intended visit to the rendezvous in Arkansas, cast his eyes upon the negroes of a Mr. Long, in the neighborhood, and determined to speculate upon them by seducing them from their master. Having bent his attention to this object, he was not long in producing an impression, and in a short time he succeeded in decoying away three of the negroes and in concealing them in a wood at no great distance from his home. He intended to have run them that very night, but, contrary to his expectations, he was obliged to keep them concealed for a considerable length of time, through an accident which overthrew his plans for their immediate removal, and he was also obliged, while they were thus situated, to convey them food, and to communicate with them at great risks of detection. The negroes had been secreted for several days, when one of them, who coveted some clothing which he had left at home, emerged from his concealment and started back to the plantation to obtain possession of the property. Fortunately,

the overseer of the establishment happened to discover him, and, after a short chase and the crack of a gun, succeeded in frightening the fellow to a stand still. Finding himself fair-caught, and being interrogated upon pain of the severest punishment, the slave at length revealed the whole story of his abduction, exposed the agency of Murrell, and indicated the place where the other fugitives were kept concealed.

This was the first actual confirmation of the suspicions which had so long hung over Murrell, and while Mr. Long and his friends rejoiced at the prospect of unavailing the scoundrel, and visiting him with his deserts, they knew that they could not even yet succeed in detecting him, unless they proceeded with the greatest caution. They therefore determined to select a sufficient company, and, surrounding the spot where the negroes lay concealed, gradually close in upon the rogue, and surprise him in the very act of his dishonest and felonious communication. As soon as this plan was fully decided upon the party set out. They were led by the captured fugitive, who cautiously conducted Mr. Long and his overseer in advance of their friends, so that they might overhear, as well as observe, every thing that took place. When they had arrived at a proper distance, the negro, by direction, then left his master and joined his two awaiting brethren, receiving, at the time, the positive command, not to communicate to them the least alarm.

Unsuspecting of this ambush, Murrell, at the dusk of evening, entered the wood with a basket on his arm, and, advancing in the midst of the three negroes, commenced delivering out their fare. While thus engaged, the slave who had been captured, put several questions to the negro stealer, according to the previous directions of his master, and, thus entrapped, the unsuspecting rogue made the replies which were required as evidence against him. This ruse having been attended with the desired effect, and, Mr. Long, conceiving he had heard sufficient for his purpose, gave the signal, the party closed in, and took the negro stealer prisoner. Though taken all unawares, Murrell had sufficient control of himself not to evince the least alarm; but turning the matter to the best account that the circumstances admitted of, turned to Mr. Long and congratulated him on the recovery of his property, and with an admirable plausibility stated that he had discovered the negroes but a little while before, and had been feeding them, and bolstering them with false promises, for the sole purpose of obtaining an opportunity to give information of the place of their concealment. This story, so ingeniously contrived and bravely ventured, might have been successful had Mr. Long not been convinced by what he had seen and heard that it was merely trumped up for the occasion. He paid no heed to it, therefore, but seizing the offender, marched him in custody out of the wood and lodged him in prison.

The rumors which had so long been floating about the country in relation to Murrell now became tangible, and every body believed implicitly in his guilt. Indeed, all the then recent abductions in the country were attributed to him or to his agency. To the surprise of every body, however, he got bail on the second day after his commitment, but so dark were appearances against him, that it was universally predicted that he would not appear upon the day of trial. But the community of Madison did not know their man. They made calculations upon his going to the penitentiary if he appeared, but he soon ascertained that his offence did not extend beyond the penalty of a fine. Relying, therefore, upon the resources of his band to sustain him if he should be mulcted in damages, he resolved to show a bold attitude, and employed Andrew L. Martin, Esq., a very eminent lawyer, to defend him.

On the trial day the Court room was crowded, and the excitement was immense; but among all the turbulent agitation which surrounded him, the land pirate displayed an equanimity that refused to be disturbed. On the investigation of the case, the crime charged against him, according to his calculations, could only be proved to be negro harboring, instead of negro stealing, and, consequently, he could only be punished by damages and costs. This point having been settled by the court in his favor, a verdict was rendered against him for several hundred dollars, with the condition attached that he should become Long's slave for five years, if his property was not found adequate to the amount of the

fine. Though abundantly able to pay the mulct, the land-owners were not willing to make a verdict so easily. They made an appeal to the Supreme Court, and took ground against the constitutionality of the law in relation to negro harboring.

The unexpected escape of Murrell from the penitentiary struck every body with astonishment, and perceiving, by the course the matter had taken, that he was likely to escape punishment altogether, a number of the most indignant citizens formed a company for the purpose of giving him a visitation of popular vengeance, or, in other words, of lynching him unless he left the place. This voluntary band was called "Captain Slick's Company," and its leader advertised for all honest men to meet on a given day at a certain schoolhouse in the neighborhood, to take means to expel the common enemy. This movement, though formidable in its character and appearance, instead of exciting alarm in the negro stealer's bosom, only aroused a feeling of resentment, and a determination to resist to the last. He saw the strength of his position, he felt for once in his life the novel confidence of having the law on his side, and he rejoiced at an opportunity of being able to wreak his vengeance and gratify his inhuman appetite for blood without any legal risk.

The day which had been selected for the operation of Captain Slick's company upon the land-estate had been purposely set at a period sufficiently distant from the fulfilment of the advertisement to give him an opportunity to quit the country if he would. This was a fortunate circumstance for the robber, for it enabled him time to appeal to his resources. Applying himself with desperate energy to the crisis, he dispatched emissaries in every direction, calling back the numerous members of the band who had secretly swarmed to the vicinity to be present at his trial, demanding their aid in his extremity. His brother was charged with the gathering of these henchmen in, and with providing ammunition for the general defence. While he was thus engaged outside, the hero of the drama himself was busily occupied within, in putting his strong log-house in a perfect state of defence, in cutting port-holes, erecting barricades, digging traps, arranging a general explosion, and contriving safe positions for the discharge of fire-arms upon the expected assailants. All this was very well so far as it went, but he evinced still higher qualities of generalship by directing two or three of his most capable professional associates to join the insurgent band, and to give him notice of all their proceedings. By this means he made himself acquainted with all "Captain Slick's" designs. The very rules which governed the movements of the insurgent company were put into his possession, and he was enabled to treasure up the names of those whom he considered most entitled to his future vengeance. On the day set for the armed assault, his little castle and out-buildings were in a perfect state of defence. Eighteen desperate and daring men were the defenders of the main building; two heavy brass blunderbusses grinnied from a barn beside the house, which commanded the road, and every point of the works gave the same appearance of complete defensive preparation. Captain Slick's company started on their errand, but before it had arrived at the turning of the road commanded by the blunderbusses, they received a hint of the preparations which had been made to receive them. As soon as the formidable dangers of the enterprise became fully known, and had made their due impression, the secret friends of Murrell in the company openly withdrew from the ranks, and declared that they would no longer be partners to the quixotic enterprise of attempting to vindicate the errors of the law at the price of bloodshed, and at the expense of their own lives. "If the law was so weak," said they, "that bad men must escape, why the proper place to fight the battle was in the Legislature, or at the ballot-boxes, and not against armed men who fought in defence of an unlawful assault." The example of defection thus boldly set was not long in spreading itself throughout the whole startled company, and in a few minutes the band which had marched up so bravely, and with such ostentatious indignation, were glad to take shelter from the threatened danger under the cover of prudential considerations and respect for human life—in other words, in consideration for their skins. Thus dissolved this danger, and the land pirate and his virtuous company, in lieu of the enjoyment of the expected strife, shed gallons of red wine, and made the walls of their stronghold tremble with their boisterous wassail.

There was nothing now left for Murrell, in relation to this business, but to prove the danger of interference with his course to all who had been most active against him. This he succeeded in doing most effectually within the few weeks immediately succeeding the threatened siege, and every man who had taken any share

in the transactions, felt, in some shape or other, the sharp effects of this profitable secret vengeance.

Among the men whom Murrell had selected as the principal objects of his vengeance, was a family of the name of Henning, which resided about two miles from him, and the principal members of which consisted of an old preacher and his two sons. These people had been the earliest in the country to suspect his course of life, and subsequent to his apprehension on the charge of stealing Long's negroes, and the trial which had ensued, they had been among the most eager to insist upon his expulsion from the vicinity. Murrell had lost no portion of their operations against him from first to last, and it may, therefore, be readily supposed that he determined that his revengeful visitations should be in proportion to the provocation. Just, however, as he had decided to commence the business of the effect by the abduction of two of the preacher's negroes, he found it necessary to set out for the grand rendezvous in the Arkansas valley, to attend the meeting of his gang, the date of which, though long before prescribed, had, in consequence of the recent stirring circumstances, come upon him almost by surprise.

We therefore soon find him setting out from home, and after a brief journey, presiding over the deliberations of the Grand Council, or chiefs of the band. As the proceedings of this gathering were important, and as they have fallen accurately into our possession, it may be well to begin their relation by stating, that after conducting the chief to his seat, they commenced by the classification of the following names as the proposed members of the Grand Council in the various states, under which they are arranged. The list, though meagre in comparison to what it afterwards became, presents a tolerable array of dangerous force; and that it is authentic, and was at the time correct, we have the authority of Murrell himself, furnished in a manner which acquits him of all intention to deceive.

With this list we shall close the present chapter, reserving the detailed proceedings of the meeting at which it was presented, for our next number.

Tennessee.—Two Murrells, S. Wethers, D. Crenshaw, M. Dickson, V. Chisim, K. Dickson, L. Anderson, P. Johnson, J. Nuckles, L. Bateman, J. Taylor, E. Chandler, four Maroneys, two Littlepages, J. Hardin, Esq., Wilbern, Y. Pearson, G. Wiers, five Lathoms, A. Smith, six Hueses, S. Spiers, two Byrdsongs, Col. Jarot, two Nollins, Capt. Ruffin, Ja. Hooskins, W. Crenshaw, J. Goadin, R. Tims, D. Ahart, two Busbays, L. More, J. Eas, W. Howel, B. Sims, Z. Gorid, three Boaltons, G. Sparkes, S. Larit, R. Parew, K. Deron.

Mississippi.—G. Parker, S. Williams, R. Horton, C. Hapes, W. Presley, G. Corkle, B. Johnson, D. Rooker, L. Cooper, C. Barton, five Willeys, J. Hess, two Willsons, Capt. Moris, G. Tucker, three Glenns, two Harlins, Bloodworth, J. Durham, R. Forrow, S. Cook, G. Goodman, Staunton, Clavin, C. Hickman, W. Thomas, Wm. Naws, D. Marlow, Captain Medford, three Hunters, two Gilberts, A. Brown, four Yarbors.

Arkansas.—S. Puckett, W. Ray, J. Simmons, L. Good, B. Norton, J. Smith, P. Billing, A. Hooper, C. Jimerson, six Serrills, three Bunches, four Darts, two Barneys, G. Aker, four Tuckers, two Loyds, three Skurlocks, three Joneses, L. Martin, S. Coulter, H. Petit, W. Henderson, two Nowlins, three Hortons.

Kentucky.—Three Forrows, four Wards, two Foresythes, D. Clayton, R. Williamson, H. Haly, H. Potter, D. Mugit, two Pattersons, S. Goin, Q. Brantley, L. Pots, four Reeses, two Carters.

Missouri.—Four Whites, two Herins, six Millers, G. Poap, R. Coward, D. Corkle, E. Boalin, W. Aker, two Garlins, S. Falcon, H. Warrin, two Moaseways, three Johnsons, Col. S. W. Foreman.

Alabama.—H. Write, J. Homes, G. Sheridan, E. Nollin, three Palmers, two Glascocks, G. Hammous, R. Cunagen, H. Chance, D. Belfer, W. Hickle, P. Miles, O. More, B. Corhoon, S. Baley, four Sorils, three Martins, M. Hancock, Capt. Boin, Esq., Malone.

Georgia.—H. Moris, D. Haris, two Rameys, four Cullins, W. Johnson, S. Gambel, two Crenshaws, four Peakes, two Hefills, D. Coalman, four Reves, six Rosses, Capt. Ashley, Denson, Esq., two Lenites.

South Carolina.—Three Forats, four Williamses, O. Russel, S. Pinkney, six Woods, H. Black, G. Holler, three Franklins, G. Gravit, B. Henry, W. Simpson, E. Owin, two Hookers, three Piles, W. King, N. Parsons, F. Watters, M. Ware, two Robertson.

North Carolina.—A. Fentres, two Micklajohns, D. Harilison, M. Coopwood, R. Huiston, four Solomons, J. Hackney, S. Stogdon, three Perrys, four Gilferds, W. Painers, three Hacks, J. Seccel, D. Barret, S. Bulkes, M. Johnson, B. Kelit, V. Miles, J. Haris, L. Smith, K. Farmer.

Virginia.—R. Garison, A. Beloch, J. Kerkmon, three Merits, W. Carnes, D. Hawks, J. Ferines, G. Dermon, S. Walker, four Mathises, L. Wiseman, S. Washorn, P. Hume, F. Henderson, F. Cockburn, W. Milbern.

Maryland.—W. Gwinn, H. Brown, F. Smith, G. Dotherd, L. Strawn, three Morgans, D. Hays, four Hobesses, H. McGleton, S. McWrite, J. Wilkit, two Fishers, M. Haines, C. Paron, G. McWatters, A. Cuthbut, W. Leemon, S. Winston, D. Read, M. O'Conel, T. Goodin.

Florida.—E. Carmeter, W. Hargeret, S. Whipel, A. Sterling, B. Stafford, L. McGuint, G.

Blach, C. Winkle, two McGitties, E. Foshaw, S. Boston, three Barkers.

Louisiana.—C. Depont, J. Sevelin, A. Hays, T. McNat, H. Pelton, W. Hyams, four Harts, two Bales, S. Robertson, J. Sims, G. Murray, R. Miller, C. Henderson, two Dells, J. Johnson, A. Pelkin, D. Willis, P. Read, S. McCarty, W. Moss, D. Cotton, T. Parker, L. Ducas, M. Blaca, S. Muret, G. Pase, T. Ray.

Transient Members who travel from place to place.—Two Hains, S. Copar, G. Beaton, B. Harris, P. Doddridge, H. Helley, C. Moris, three Rineas, L. Tailor, two Jones, H. Sparkes, three Levits, G. Hunter, G. Tucker, S. Skerlock, Soril Phelps.

(To be continued.)

POLICE STATISTICS.—In the last semi-annual report of his Honor the Mayor of this city, transmitted to the Board of Assistant Aldermen, it is stated that on the 31st of October ult., the effective Police amounted to 897 men. Of these 16 were detailed to the different Police Courts; 19 to the other City Courts; office of the Chief of Police 4; Alma House 1; Inspector of Stages 2; do. Carts 1; do. Hacks and Cabs 2; do. Junk and Pawn Shops 1—total 57, being 840 men for ordinary police duty.

During the six months from the 1st of May to the 1st of December last, there have been 175 complaints made against members of the department. Of these complaints, 73 have been dismissed as frivolous; 87 men have been suspended from pay, &c., for limited periods; and 45 delinquents discharged.

From May to November inclusive, there have been 15,793 arrests. Of which, however, there were 4,866 for intoxication; 3,239 for being drunk and disorderly; 1,103 for assaults and battery; disorderly conduct alone 2,168; petit larceny 1,090; and vagrants 1,259; thus, leaving but a very small proportion for the more serious offences.

Of the remainder of the arrests there have been: Arson 8; Assault with a knife 22; Attempt to kill 24; attempt at rape 18; Sodomy 3; Burglary 44; Bigamy 4; Cutting and maiming 9; Disorderly prostitutes 324; Embezzlement 3; Forgery 5; Fraud 11; False pretence 13; Grand larceny 181; Gambling 39; Insanity 112; Incest 2; Infanticide 2; Indecent exposure of person 65; Insulting females 31; Mutiny on the high seas 14; Murder 8; Pickpockets 24; Counterfeit money 54; Penal prostitutes 5; Incurable street walkers 48; Dropsters 7; Perjury 2; Stabbing 8; Highway robbery 17. Besides these there have been 198 individuals arrested on Bench warrants and 23 for keeping disorderly houses.

From the 1st of May to the 1st of November there have been 12,253 destitute people provided with lodgings at the various Stations Houses, and 1945 lost children taken from the streets and returned to their parents.

Besides these services rendered to the cause of humanity by the police, 54 persons have been rescued from a watery grave, when they had unconsciously fallen in the docks, and if there be a Humane Society among us, we think that this fact should be taken notice of by them, and a suitable expression of opinion made.

The total violation of city ordinances reported for the six months, amounted to 1563. Most of these are for encumbering the streets and sidewalks, and the delinquents have been generally fined. Ninety-one hacks and cabs have been complained of; 195 stages; 188 carts; 17 individuals for selling spirituous liquors without license; 68 for being open upon the Sabbath.

The total number of houses of prostitution in the city, is about 1000, with nearly 7000 inmates. Of these, 574 have been established since May last, mostly owing to removals. In the latter there are 1417 girls of bad repute. There have also been reported, 109 resorts of pickpockets and thieves; 107 disorderly houses; 151 suspicious persons, who are fully described and their habits noted; 124 policy offices; 54 gambling houses; 7 Peter Funk shops; 66 junk shops and receptacles of stolen goods; 27 second hand dealers, and 18 pawn shops.

RAPE.—Edward A. Martin, of Bath, has been convicted of an atrocious rape on a young woman in Brunswick, Maine, and sentenced to the State Prison for life.

SENTENCE.—James Lee, convicted of burglary at West Point, and said to be an old offender, though by no means old in years, was sentenced to hard labor in the State Prison for 10 years.

DECISION.—It has lately been decided by Judge Woodbury, in the United States Circuit Court, that a District Attorney of the United States has no authority to submit for arbitration a claim in which the United States are interested, without a special act.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—The New Bedford Mercury reports a law case which was decided on Tuesday last by a verdict in the Supreme Judicial Court, in which Daniel Himes recovered \$20 damages in a suit against Eliza Ann Smith for a breach of promise to marry. The defendant is a young lady 19 years of age.

MURDERER ARRESTED.—We learn that a man named Alison McDonald, who stands charged by the grand jury lately setting in Montgomery Co., Md., with the wilful murder of his wife in said county, was arrested near Washington city on Friday. The prisoner was committed to await the requisition of the Maryland authorities.

ABORTION CASE AND DEATH.—On Saturday last quite an excitement was created in Danville, Pa., in consequence of the death of a young woman named Elizabeth Peer, who died of inflammation, caused by an attempt to produce abortion by a female physician, (supposed to be Res-tell) of the city of New York, early in October last. At the inquest, the coroner summoned before him six or seven respectable men, of Rockaway and Parsippany, whom rumor charged with having had improper connection with the deceased. Particulars next week.

Weekly Police Record.

RECOVERING STOLEN GOODS.—On the Hill of the 14th Ward, on Saturday, arrested a man named Owen Williams, on complaint of George V. Marks and Daniel O'Leary, who charge him with buying stolen property.

ARREST OF FUGITIVES.—Two persons named James Keenan and James M. Gann, were arrested as fugitives from Albany, where the former stands charged with a grand larceny, and Gann with a petit larceny. They were taken back to Albany in charge of officer Caldwell of that city.

GRAND LARCENY.—A female named Mary Brown was arrested on Saturday night by officers Reed and Kendall of the 16th Ward, on a charge of stealing several shawls and other wearing apparel, of the value of \$61, the property of Miss Cunningham, of Hammersley street. The entire property was recovered from a house in the upper part of the city by the above officers.

COMMITTED IN DEFAULT OF BAIL.—Zealots Graves who was recently arrested by Capt. McGrath and officers Bowyer and Stephens, was duly examined before Mayor Mickle on Saturday, and in default of \$4,000 bail, (\$3,000 on each of the two charges preferred against him for receiving stolen goods,) was fully committed for trial.

JUVENILE DEPRIVITY.—An interesting white girl, about 12 years old, named Ellen Amelia Walker, who about a week ago left home and took up her abode with some of the most depraved colored men and women at No. 61 Anthony street, was restored to her friends.

ROBBERING A COUNTRYMAN.—Two colored men, who gave names as Benj. Thompson and John Chimmings, were arrested by officers McKoon and Fenny, on a charge of stealing a purse containing \$94 from another colored man, named Emanuel Lawrence, a resident of New Jersey, while at a house in the rear of No. 43 Orange street. The accused were locked up for examination.

ARREST OF YOUNG BURGLARS.—Four lads, named John A. Crane, Henry W. Crane, George Babcock and Jeremiah Hedger, were arrested on Saturday, on a charge of having, on the night of the 20th inst., broken into the coal office of Mr. Seixas, at the corner of Hammersley and Washington sts., and stolen therefrom about nine dollars in small change.

PEDDLING WITHOUT LICENSE.—Dominick O'Farrell was brought up on a charge of peddling without a license.

MORE TILL THIEVES.—On Saturday afternoon, the drawer in the counting room of Messrs. Kimmel & Evans, leather dealers, No. 47 Ferry street, was broken open and robbed of nearly \$100 in bank notes and specie. The bills were upon country banks, and the specie was in a bag, and consisted of five-franc pieces. It is supposed to have been taken by a young man of prepossessing appearance, well dressed, and with remarkably small, white and delicate hands. One half the money will be given for such sums as may be recovered.

BURGLARY.—The room No. 16, in the granite building, corner of Chambers street and Broadway, was burglariously entered on Sunday night, and a trunk broken open by some thieving scoundrel, and \$80 in specie, nine silver spoons, a pair of sugar tongs, marked "M. O.," a pair of silver spectacles, and an old fashioned silver watch, the property of Low Octon, stolen therefrom.

DISMISSED FROM OFFICE.—The eleven policemen of the 1st ward, whose conduct his honor the Mayor has been investigating within the last week, for entering an oyster cellar in Beaver street, at night, and eating and drinking their fill without paying for it, have been dismissed.

ARRESTS ON BENCH WARRANTS.—John Vantine (a steward in the Asylum), Spies, one of the keepers on Blackwell's island, and James T. Godfrey, one of the nurses, have been arrested by officer Denniston, of the Court of Sessions, on a Bench Warrant. They have been indicted by the Grand Jury for aiding the escape of prisoners on the 2d day of November. They were severally held to bail in \$500 each, which they gave, and were liberated from custody.

OUT AND AGAIN.—A fellow called Edward Farrell was caught, on Monday evening, in the act of stealing a muff, valued at \$8, from the hat store of Jacob Banta, 130 Chatham street. On being searched at the police office, a letter was found on his person dated Nov. 23d, written by Mr. Eldridge, of the State Prison at Sing Sing, which letter was addressed to Isaac T. Hopper, of this city, a member of the prison association, setting forth that the accused had served out an imprisonment of two years, and his conduct during that period was passable, and that he was now prepared to lead an honest life hereafter. This letter was dated the day of his discharge, yet before sundown of the same day, this hardened rascal was detected in committing the very crime again of which he had just served out a term of years in the State Prison. Justice Osborne committed him for trial.

DETECTION OF BURGLARS.—Andrew Elliot, John Kella, and Joseph Marks, were arrested on Sunday night by officers Stowell and Reeve, of the 4th ward, whom the above officers discovered, in Catherine st., endeavoring to enter various dry goods stores, and watching their movements until they operated on the dry goods store of Edward K. Shed & Co., No. 65 Catherine street. Just at this time Thomas Connel, formerly a policeman of the 1st ward came along, and by his aid and advice the parties were all taken into custody. Marks was found up stairs with a portion of the property in his possession, and the other two were outside on the watch. In the morning they were taken before Justice Osborne, who committed Marks for the burglary; the other two were discharged, the evidence being insufficient to warrant their detention.

MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY INDICTED.—Officer Denniston, one of the attaches of the Court of Sessions, arrested, on Monday, Daniel Sickles, on a bench warrant, wherein he stands charged with a felony. It appears that, some time ago, Mr. Sickles executed a mortgage on the property owned by him, at 79 Nassau street, to a Mr. Kemble, when after the execution of the above instrument, Sickles undertook to get it recorded, and since that time Mr. Kemble avers that he has been unable to get possession of said mortgage. Justice Osborne held the accused to bail in the sum of \$1,000, which he gave, and was liberated from custody.

A TOUGH CASE.—An English sailor, named Owen Millen, while strolling about in search of the lions, on Saturday last, stumbled upon a house of notoriously bad repute, kept by one James Green, at No. 166 Anthony street. After setting a while he became somewhat fascinated with the charms of a frail syren, named Ellen Murphy, who had taken fashionable lodging at the above number. After an hour or two spent in very agreeable intercourse, during which the parties had begun to seem like old and familiar friends, Mr. Ellen expressed a wish for a slight draught—just the merest dash in the world of something or other to increase the joyous hilarity of the occasion—and Jack, nothing loth, also expressed his willingness to splice the main brace, when, on feeling for his wallet, what was his consternation to find that he had not a shot in the locker! He immediately bore away for the police office, and entered a complaint in due form, when his quondam chere amie was arrested, and a portion of the money recovered. The amount of which this land pirate had robbed him was \$45, mostly in gold; and as Ellen could give no reasonable account how she became possessed of the pieces found upon her, she was locked up for trial. Owen was also placed in limbo as a witness.

EXECUTION OF THOMAS.

THE LAST HOURS OF THE NEGRO THOMAS.—On the 13th of Sept. last, a negro named Charles Thomas, during a hasty quarrel with another African named Henry Ford, drew a pocket knife and stabbed him in three places, two of which reached the heart. Ford died almost instantly, and the next morning Thomas was arrested. He did not deny the commission of the act, but submitted, in moody silence, to the imprisonment which awaited him. The Grand Jury being, at the time, in session, an indictment for murder was immediately found, and in a few days his trial came on, before the Court of Oyer and Terminer. He was found guilty, and was accordingly sentenced, by Judge Edmonds, to be executed on the 30th of November, between the hours of 12 and 2, P. M.

Yesterday was the day appointed to carry the sentence of the law into effect, and although several efforts were made by philanthropic individuals to procure a stay of execution or a reprieve, yet the Executive decided to decline any interference. The success of the last application was communicated to Thomas by Sheriff Jones on Tuesday last, but it seemed to affect him but little; his mind was settled upon the conviction, that his life was to pay the forfeit of his crime, and through all the time between his arrest and the day of his execution, he never appeared to indulge a hope of pardon or commutation.

A few days since he was united in marriage to a female—a mulatto woman—with whom he had been living in a state of concubinage, she having become *enclave* from the connection, and, from the moment of his sentence, he seemed to be making such preparation as the serious occasion demanded for his approaching end. Rude and rather unlettered, his language in relation to his approaching execution was simple, yet sincere and manly; and many a one who has died by the same means, and whose exit from earth has been chronicled as firm and dignified, has passed through the *last scene* with far less propriety and self-possession.

He has been constantly visited since his sentence by several of the Rev. Clergy, and the propriety of his conduct throughout has been the subject of admiration and comment. He conversed freely and frankly in regard to the crime for which he was about to suffer, and evinced extraordinary nerve, blended with the most perfect submission to his impending fate. His penitence appeared deep and truthful; yet it seemed that the fear of dissolution or the near approach of the pangs of death could neither shake his resolution or depress his spirits.

At an early hour yesterday morning, he was visited in his cell, in the City Prison, by his wife, a young mulatto, who, after a short conference, took an eternal farewell of her convict husband, and left him alone with his spiritual advisers. These, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. Holt and Everts, continued with him to the last; and through all the fearful preliminaries, his conduct seemed cheerful and resigned. He had expressed a wish that he might suffer at noon, but, being informed by the sheriff that the preparations could not be completed at so early an hour, he immediately expressed his willingness to leave the time entirely to the convenience of the officers of the law, and when told that he must die at half past one P. M., readily acquiesced in the arrangement.

The gallows had been erected the previous day in the yard of the Tombs, back of the main prison. It is surrounded by a high and massive wall, which cannot be overlooked by any of the surrounding buildings; and as, according to our statutes, the execution was to be private, with few except the necessary witnesses, being present—a limited number only were admitted. Mr. Sheriff Jones had issued warrants for nearly 200 special deputies, and those, with some 100 policemen, who were detailed for the occasion, and several other officers constituted the entire assembly.

A few minutes before the hour appointed, the Sheriff entered the cell, and the business of robbing the victim for the sacrifice took place, Thomas himself assisting with great composure in the terrible toilet. He was dressed entirely in white. The fatal cap was then placed upon his brows—his arms strongly pinioned, and, in a solemn procession, composed of the Sheriff and his deputies, the clergymen who had been administering spiritual consolation to the poor and friendless negro, and the necessary witnesses of the execution, the prisoner stepped from the narrow vault in which he had been confined since his arrest, and with a steady, unflinching step, went forth upon his last, brief earthly pilgrimage.

We looked into his eye, as in his shroud-like habiliments he emerged from the grated portals of the building, and his foot once more fell upon the hard trod soil; but not a muscle indicated fear or anxiety, neither did his look betray aught of hardihood or bravado. It was a subdued face—calm yet collected. As he stepped into the unobscured sunshine, almost involuntarily his face was directed upward to that sun whose disc he was never more to look upon, whose warmth he was never more to feel; but there was nothing of despair in that transient glance, and without a pause in his gait, he instantly withdrew his gaze, and with a firm and unassisted tread, followed on to the fatal platform. Here the rope, which had previously been placed about his neck, was fastened to the hook that swung over head, and the negro, having previously expressed a desire to say a few words before he left the world, addressed the assembled spectators as follows. His brief address, we will premise, was audibly and calmly enunciated—the sentences, although short, being given with considerable earnestness and apparent sincerity:

"I have a belief in God and in his works, but I have only lately come to that belief. I have been a great sinner. I delighted in sin, but now I experience the saving blood of Christ. I believe my sins have been all forgiven, and I stand here not afraid to meet my God. I am ready and willing to die, believing that God has pardoned my sins. They have all been forgiven by God through the blood of Jesus. Bless God! Bless my country! Bless all the Presidents! Bless the Judges, jurors and laws of these Unit-

ed States! I have no more to say." After a short pause, he added,

"Oh, Death! where are thy stings!
Oh, Grave! where is thy victory!"

"For God's sake, protect my wife! I have no more to say."
At his request the several clergymen then, in succession, knelt with him in prayer; after which he shook hands affectionately with the Sheriff and his deputy, Mr. McDonough, upon whom devolved the unpleasant duty of his execution. Several others pressed forward to take the hand of one who, although a negro, was in a minute or two to become a lifeless clod in their midst. As Mr. Fallon, the keeper of the City Prison, took his palm within his own, Thomas for the first time evinced any emotion. His pinioned arms would not admit of an embrace, but bending his head as far as the rope would allow, he pressed his lips upon the hand thus extended. The kind-hearted keeper could not suppress his feelings at this token of affection, and tears, all uncalled, coursed down his cheeks.

Sheriff Jones then approached, and pulling the cap over his eyes, informed him that his last moment had arrived.

The poor fellow still firm and collected, merely straightened himself where he stood, but said, with distinctness, "I am ready! Executioner do your duty."

A sharp, quick blow of the hatchet fell upon the neck-cord that sustained the weight—there was a slight rattle of the pulleys, and, as the rope came suddenly to its tension, with a violent jerk, which threw his body partially to one side, the murderer was suspended midway between the heavens and the earth, a fellow-being convulsed and writhing in the agonies of dissolution.

For nearly a minute and a half, the strife of this victim of the law with the destroying angel, was terrific and sickening. His neck was not broken, and it was soon evident that his death was taking place by strangulation alone. Bending the body nearly double, and then, with a quick motion, stretching down to full length, while the chest was convulsively heaving, and the pinioned arms straining fearfully upon the cords which bound them, and ever and anon, the legs thrown out in spasmodic throes, the spectacle formed a scene of horror that few could look upon with a cheek unblanched. Gradually the struggles became more feeble, and in a few minutes, the late living form of Charles Thomas hung in mid-air, silent and motionless, an inanimate corpse.

He was run up at twenty minutes before two o'clock, and, after being suspended nearly three quarters of an hour, he was pronounced dead by the surgeons in attendance, and was cut down and placed in one of the out-buildings, for the purpose of being taken away and buried by his friends.

Death, in this instance, was doubtless produced by congestion of the lungs. His tongue, after his cap was removed, was found protruding from the mouth, and the features frightfully contorted. In examining the eyes, the pupils were found more than usually dilated, and the whole appearance of the face indicated that the pangs of dissolution had been most agonizing and severe.

Thus has passed from earth a sinning man, but a brave one. We say brave, for although a negro, if ever true courage has been exhibited in the face of sure and unavoidable death, that trait has been exemplified in the case of Thomas. Andre met not his fate more calmly, or Ney more fearlessly, than did this uneducated and lowly African. With a full consciousness that his moments were numbered, and his sands counted, yet, to the last, he gazed with an eye unquailing upon the near approach of the dread and inexorable tyrant to whose mandate all must sometime bow; and with a full reliance on the Christian's hope, he, without a token of dread or fear, in mid-life, submitted to the penalty of the offended law, and expiated his bloody crime with his own life.

THE TELEGRAPH is becoming a really mighty engine. On Thursday morning a telegraph despatch was received at Philadelphia from a gentleman in Providence, authorizing a lawyer to institute proceedings to recover money from the captain or consignee of a vessel, then about to sail for Europe. In twenty minutes from the time of the despatch leaving Providence, the vessel was placed in custody.

FOUND GUILTY.—We see in the Racine County Whig, Wisconsin, an account of the trial and sentence of David Bonham, for the murder of Henry Keene, whom he shot in a most deliberate and premeditated manner. The trial lasted seven days, during which time he was perfectly cool, seemingly confident of an acquittal. The case went to the jury on Friday evening, 6th instant, at ten o'clock; at two o'clock the next morning, the jury rendered a verdict of Guilty, which entirely disarmed the culprit. The conduct of the counsel was very creditable, and the judge's remarks to the prisoner were solemn. He is to be hung on the eleventh of December next.

DEFAULTER.—Richmond J. Turner, the defaulting Baltimore bank clerk, is in prison in default of procuring bail in \$15,000 on a charge of conspiracy, and \$10,000 on a charge of felony.—William S. Birch, who overdraw his account to the amount of \$21,000 was held to bail in ten thousand dollars.

CONVICTS.—There are now in Van Dieman's Land about 34,000 convicts (male and female), and 27,000 free persons, many of whom are emancipated convicts. The male convicts are distributed over the island in gangs of 250 to 300 each; and nearly the same system is pursued with the females.

HUNG FOR RAPE.—A negro slave in Lawrence county, Ky., was last week sentenced to be hung on the 27th instant, for violating a female, then murdering her and a child six years old, and setting fire to the house to hide his crime.

MURDER TRIALS.

THE TRIAL OF REIDEL.—The Pittsburgh Daily Chronicle, of the 19th ult., says that the Court of Quarter Sessions of that city have been engaged, during the greater part of the present week, with the trial of Fred. Reidel, for the murder of his wife, a short distance above Birmingham, on the 12th of July last, which resulted in a verdict of murder in the first degree, on Wednesday evening. It is seldom that we have heard of a more brutal and atrocious case of homicide than the present. Reidel, the prisoner, is a German, apparently about forty years of age. In his own country he was a farmer, and for some time a soldier, as he himself has informed us, but at the time the deed was committed he was employed as a coal digger. At one time he was in the same employment at Freeport, Armstrong county. He is a man of intelligence, and, judging from his conversation, a good degree of general information. From first to last he has maintained his entire innocence of the crime of which he has been convicted, even to his own private counsel. The testimony adduced against him was entirely circumstantial, but a stronger and more convincing train of circumstantial evidence than was advanced against him we have never listened to. In the strict words of the law, it did not "leave room for a reasonable doubt" on the minds of the jury.

On the evening of the 12th of July, about 5 o'clock, Reidel went to the house of a neighbor, and informed him that his wife had just died. The neighbor, knowing that he had in previous instances abused the woman, accused him of having killed her, and with another man, they went to the house with him. There they found the body of the murdered woman, lying upon a bed, covered with a quilt and totally divested of all female apparel. From head to foot she was one series of wounds and bruises. Every part of her body showed the marks of brutal violence. Her head was cut open, the bones of her face were broken, and the whole body was blackened over with the marks of blows and bruises. Turning from the sickening sight of this crushed and mangled body, the witnesses saw a pile of bloody garments behind the door, and the rough floor of the dwelling was wet with the marks of recent washing. But the hasty attempts of the murderer to efface the damning marks of his guilt were not successful. The marks of his wife's blood were upon his sleeves—his hands were red with the blood of the slain, and his various answers to the cause of its being there convicted him in the minds of all who heard them. At first he was affected by the circumstances—even the murderer of the mother of his own children was affected to tears; but when accused of the damning crime over the dead body of his murdered wife, he at once assumed a stolid indifference. "He knew nothing of it; he had been to catch little birds for his children, and some one had done the deed—he knew not whom."

From this time he has denied the deed positively and unflinchingly. He has listened to the minute details of the evidence, and the scorching arguments of counsel, without a change of countenance or the moving of a muscle. Even the rendition of the verdict, in the still darkness of night, did not seem to awe him in the least. He looked firmly at every juror, as he spoke the solemn words, "guilty of murder in the first degree," and, with an unflinching step, walked back to the darkness of his cell, with the words of denial still upon his lips.

In company with his counsel, Mr. Alden, we visited his cell on Thursday morning. He said he had not slept, but hope had not deserted him. His first request was that the body of his wife might be exhumed. He said he knew that the head was not broken, nor the arm and finger, nor was the nose crushed. He asked when it was probable he could have a new trial. He several times asserted his entire innocence, and endeavored to account for the death of his wife on the supposition that she had fallen, alleging that he had seen her fall two or three times on that morning, and that she was drunk. He said he supposed she must have taken off her own clothes, and got into the bed herself, after the reception of all these injuries. But his accounts were improbable and contradictory. His counsel told him, in the most positive manner, that he must make immediate preparation for death; that for him there was no hope, save in another world. "Then I must be hung!" said he. When answered in the affirmative, he asked, "When?" The appropriate and solemn advice of his counsel seemed to affect him. He was silent and thoughtful for a moment. "If I am hanged," said he, "I shall be hanged an innocent man. I do not know who killed her."

That the verdict was a just one there is not room to doubt. The trial was fair and impartial. On both sides the talent, learning, and ingenuity of counsel, were exercised with dignity and justice. Mr. Magraw, the attorney for the Commonwealth, felt deeply the importance of his duty to the public, yet he exercised all forbearance consistent with that duty. He adduced no evidence but that which he believed to be strictly legal. The little son of Reidel, who told us that "his father killed his mother, that she hanged and hanged until she came to the door, and then he hit her with the pick-handle, and then she went to sleep," was not called; he was too young, and notwithstanding he was the only eyewitness of the horrid deed, no effort was made to get his testimony before the court. The very language of the child bears the impress of truth upon it.

Every circumstance which could be brought to bear in his favor was placed before the jury in its most favorable light. But eloquence, and learning, and legal tact were of no avail to destroy the accumulated force of the circumstantial evidence. The jury did not hesitate; the terrible verdict was rendered, and the unfortunate convict has but to look forward to the sudden and awful termination in his case, of the boon of human existence.

TO BE EXECUTED.—David Bohman, the murderer of Henry Keene, was sentenced at Milwaukee on the 7th instant, to be hung on Friday next.

MURDER TRIAL IN PHILADELPHIA.—The trial of Charles Mosler, for the murder of Eve Mosler, his wife, commenced before the Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia on Wednesday, and concluded with his conviction of murder in the first degree. The circumstances of this case, as presented in the opening of the prosecuting counsel, are interesting:—

"The prisoner and the deceased were married about seven years since, he being then about thirty and she between sixty and seventy. Their disparity in age was not more so than their tastes, habits and feelings: she an exemplary woman, religiously inclined and desiring tranquility and repose, while he was loose and dissipated in his habits, and brutal and violent in his passions. He had previously made an attempt upon her life, and on her body being stripped after death, it was rendered evident, from bruises upon her breast and side, that he had previously beaten her. The murder occurred on the afternoon of the 11th of May, while no one was in the house with the parties except an infant, a great-grand-daughter of the deceased, and of course none but circumstantial evidence was presented. A short time before he had uttered threats against the deceased in the presence of witnesses, and the deed was inflicted with a razor with which the prisoner had shaved himself just previously. A grand-daughter of the deceased, living in a house immediately in the rear, was the first attracted by the scream of murder, and on approaching the back door, saw her grandmother with her throat cut, and the blood streaming over her person; she was then in an erect position, but immediately tottered and fell to the floor a corpse, beside the bloody razor with which the deed had been committed. Three men, who arrived on the spot a moment afterwards, on going up stairs, detected the accused in the act of taking off a bloody shirt, and on being questioned, confessed that he had committed the murder, and asked for water to wash his hands. This confession he repeated while on his way to the Alderman's office, from whence he was committed to prison."

PIRACY AND MURDER.

Before Commissioner Gardner.

SUSPECTED PIRACY AND MURDER.—At a late hour on Friday, information was given to the U. S. District Attorney that suspicions of a piracy and murder were afloat in relation to the loss of the brig Harriet, of Marblehead. Steps were immediately taken for the arrest of the crew of that vessel, and the same night two colored men were taken. On Saturday, a colored sailor, named Charles Daly, was arrested. The facts, as far as elicited from these men, are as follows: The brig sailed from Campechy in September, bound for this port, where her cargo was consigned to Howland & Aspinwall. The brig put in at Beaufort, N. C., and sailed from thence, the crew reporting there that the captain had been lost overboard in a gale of wind. She was wrecked off Cape May, the crew then escaping in her boats, and landing in Penn; from thence they came to this city. It is now said that the captain was thrown overboard, and the vessel wilfully wrecked by the man who had the command. The accused is a bright mulatto sailor, named Daly. He denies the charge, and his story is very brief. He says the captain quarrelled with the mate who went out with him, and discharged that officer at Campechy, with the approval of the U. S. Consul, who recommended a Spaniard, whom the captain disliked to take, and then the consul told the captain to make one of his crew take the labor watch. Daly was promoted, and rated on the ship's books at \$20 per month. The accident happened before they reached Beaufort. Daly and several others are in custody.

MONDAY.

Murder and Piracy Case.—The examination of this case was commenced to-day. Mr. Marbury, the Assistant District Attorney, conducted the examination on the part of the government, and Mr. E. R. Lamoureux appeared for the prisoners.

Warner Stearns (colored) sworn and examined.—Lives at No. 11 Vandewater street; made an affidavit on Friday (which led to the arrest of Daly) that witness understood that Daly caused the murder of the captain; witness was told by two colored men, named West and Banks, that they were told by a sailor named Levin, who was in the brig, and on duty the night the captain was missing; and that the captain was knocked overboard by Daly; after which Daly put the vessel before the wind, and some time afterwards gave the alarm that somebody was overboard; this was all that witness heard Moore say about what Levin had told him; understood then that Levin had gone to sea; Moore was talking to Banks afterwards, but did not hear what passed; heard before the brig arrived that there was something wrong; it was mentioned in the papers that she was commanded by colored people; the first thing that excited witness's suspicion was a conversation which was brought about by Daly offering to sell an order which he had on the owners of the brig Harriet for \$41 wages, for \$2.

Cross Examined.—The first conversation was in South street, between Mr. Banks, Mr. Moore, and witness; the next conversation was in Burling Slip, near South street; it was about the order; West was also present; the second conversation was about what Levin said; Daly was present at a part of the first conversation; the conversation about Levin, between Banks, Moore, and witness, was on Friday last; witness was present; Moore cautioned them against the order; Daly offered the order to witness, but witness refused it; witness went on Friday, after he had got the information, to Clark's, to see if Daly had shipped.

Basil Banks examined.—Keeps a sailor's boarding-house; from a conversation witness had with Mr. Moore, witness's suspicions were excited in regard to the murder of the captain; Daly came up to them on Friday, and asked Stearns, who was with witness at the time, if he had any money; Daly said he wanted some for drink; he said he would give them an order for \$40 on the brig, and asked Stearns to give him \$2 for it; Stearns refused, but said he would give him one; the order was then drawn, and Daly refused to sign it, or have it witnessed by any one present, and took it out to be witnessed by West; after going out they met Moore, and the latter said it was a good thing they had nothing to do with the order, as Levin told him Moore knew enough to hang Daly; Moore then stated that Levin told him that he, Daly, was in the captain's watch, and that it was he that knocked the captain overboard; witness then asked Moore would he swear to this, and Moore stated, in reply, that anything he said he'd swear to it; West told witness, that Levin also told him something about it, but that he, West, did not pay much attention to it.

George Weaver.—Was cook on board the brig Harriet; shipped in New York; went from here to Campechy; Francis Mangin was the captain; left Campechy some time in September; went from there to Yellow Hon, and from thence home; the captain was alive when we left Yellow Hon; he was then alive, and until we got to the latitude of Charleston. It was on a Wednesday night he was missed; saw him on that morning alive; witness was on deck about 8

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1846.

o'clock in the evening, when the captain gave orders to take ship; after they got through, he sent witness into the galley to make him some coffee; before witness had time to make it, the man at the wheel came running forward and said there was a man overboard. John P. Curtis was the man who said it. Witness jumped out and went aft, and met John P. Curtis; did not see Daly; saw only Curtis; Daly was forward folding the rigging; Curtis was at the wheel; he desired witness to go down and call the captain; witness went, but there was no one in the cabin. Curtis went back to the wheel, and then Daly called all hands on deck to consult about what was to be done. Daly, Sheridan, and Curtis were the watch on deck at the time; witness does not know whether the captain went below or not. It was about half an hour after the captain gave orders to make the coffee that the alarm was given of the man being overboard. John P. Russell and Daly took the command of the vessel. Daly was pretty much the person who had the command before this time; the captain had a difficulty with Levin, Fawcett, and with Russell; he put Fawcett in irons for having found him asleep on his watch; kept him there for several days, after which he let him go; a few nights after he got him asleep again, and then struck him with a stick; Fawcett then went to the pump, and on his return, he got up an axe and took it down to the fore-castle with him; the captain called upon witness, Daly, and Phillips, to go down and arrest Fawcett; Daly refused to go without a light; a globe lamp was then brought to Daly, and he went down to the fore-castle, upon which Fawcett struck the lamp, and broke it; he did not strike Daly; after the captain went over, they went to Beaufort, in North Carolina; lay in the stream there for a few days; the crew was taken on shore, together with the captain's papers, and examined; the captain treated the men about middling; saw better and worse treatment; does not know where Fawcett was when the captain went overboard; the vessel was afterwards wrecked at Cape May; witness never saw the captain, or heard his voice, after he gave witness the order to make the coffee.

TUESDAY.

John Cornell, (colored) seaman, examined—Shipped in New York. Witness belonged to the larboard watch; Daly belonged to the starboard watch. Saw the captain about midwatch; witness was called on deck at this time and saw him; witness went below then, and did not see him afterwards; witness heard no more until the alarm was given that the captain was overboard.

Here the case for the prosecution rested.

Isaac West, examined for the defence.—Keeps a boarding house; Daly boarded with witness since he arrived in the city, five weeks ago; he never concealed himself.

Daly then made a voluntary statement. He said he shipped in this city on the second of June, and in a few days after he sailed for Campechy. At Campechy, the captain discharged the mate. Shortly after, they cleared from Campechy on their homeward voyage, and called at Alcoa. At the latter place, the captain called Daly to him and said that he, Daly, was a good seaman; that he, the captain, had great confidence in him, and he would appoint him mate of the ship and rate him at twenty dollars a month. After they cleared from Alcoa, Daly was the principal officer. He went on to say that the captain came to him, Daly, on deck one morning, and told him that he had found all hands belonging to the larboard watch asleep, including the man at the wheel; he seemed to be very much distressed, and said he had flogged Fawcett, and added that he had thought it was best for them to put into the next port. Daly advised him not, as they were near home, and if such an occurrence again happened, they should be tied up and flogged. After that they continued their course homeward, and soon after, the captain caught Russell, Sheridan, and Fawcett again asleep. Upon that occasion he struck Fawcett with a stick, upon which Fawcett ran down to the fore-castle, and on his way picked up an axe. The captain got his pistols, called all hands on deck, and ordered them to bring him up and put him in irons. Fawcett threatened to kill the first person that would attempt to go down. He, Daly, then got a globe lamp and went down part of the way, when Fawcett met him, made a blow of the axe at him, and struck the lamp, breaking it in pieces. The hatchway was then nailed down, and all communication with Fawcett stopped. Next morning he surrendered, and he and Russell were handcuffed, and ordered not to come aft. The next day the captain had a conversation with Daly, and desired him, Daly, to keep a sharp look out for land, and if he should see it, to call the captain. Soon after, he thought he saw land, and called the captain on deck; they then turned ship; Sheridan, Russell, and Curtis were on deck; the steward was in the galley, making a fire; he, Daly, was rolling up the rigging, and the captain was standing at the taffrail; in two or three minutes Curtis sung out that a man was overboard; they did not know at the time who it was, and they all ran to see who it was that was missing; some ran into the captain's cabin, and some ran to look for Curtis. Curtis was soon found, but the captain was not, and they then concluded that it was the captain who went overboard; he, Daly, then called all hands on deck, and after a consultation between them, Daly took command of the brig, and knocked off Fawcett's irons; they then put the ship about, she having worn round during the alarm, and steered for Beaufort, N. C., being short of provisions; the town authorities came on board, overhauled the ship's papers, and took the crew on shore and examined them, after which they were set at liberty; they then went on board again, and cleared from Beaufort with a determination to bring the ship to this port, but as they had no chart of the coast, and no chronometer on board, they were misled, when they first discovered the Delaware Capes; Daly thought they were the Highlands at Sandy Hook, and, in consequence of this error, the ship was allowed to get too near the coast, and struck.

The public prosecutor next read a written statement of the captain's, written some time before his death.—It corresponded with Daly's account in almost every particular.

The Commissioner, with the consent of the United States District Attorney, dismissed the charge, and liberated Daly and the others, but bound them over to appear as witnesses, in case the District Attorney should think proper to proceed further in the matter.

HORRID MURDER.—An awful murder was committed across the Lehigh river, opposite Easton, Pa., on Friday last, in a small town called Williamsport. An Irishman by the name of Lawrence Turney, lived with his wife in a frame shantee on the banks of the Delaware canal, and they have often been heard to quarrel and fight with each other. This morning about daylight, Mrs. Turney was found lying naked and dead in front of her house, her skull fractured and broken, and her body half roasted or burned. It was indeed a most horrid sight. Her clothes had all been burned off her body, and lay scattered in the street. Her husband was found on a miserable bed in the house, having locked and barred himself in, so that the officer was obliged to break in the window, to arrest him. The body evidently looked as though she had been first killed, and then thrown on the fire with the intention of burning her up. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

NATIONAL INDEPENDENT POLICE.—All business of a civil or criminal character, involving the loss or recovery of property, or offences against the laws, will be punctually attended to by the proprietors of this paper, who have several of the most competent men in the United States in their employ. The utmost secrecy is observed in all communications transmitted to their care, and, whenever necessary, the principals will assume the direct accomplishment of the business.

EXECUTION OF THOMAS.

The final scene in the tragedy which recognized the above wretched man as the main character, ended, at a quarter before two o'clock, P. M. on Friday, 20th instant, by his legal murder on the gallows. Notwithstanding the obscurity and almost entire friendlessness of the poor criminal, manure the nature of his offence, and in despite of the telling repulsion of his color, there appears to have existed a wider and a deeper sympathy for his fate, than has been evinced for any offender of his stamp for a great length of time. There are several reasons for this. It was the general belief that the strife, which resulted in the killing, was a chance affray, and that the wound given was a random, unpremeditated blow. It is the general opinion, also, that Thomas was not allowed the means to make a proper defence, and that the trial, which was so rudely pressed, so slovenly conducted, and so indecently hurried through, was anything but a fair proceeding. And lastly, the manly resignation and calm fortitude of the condemned, after the rendition of the unexpected verdict, won for him numerous friends, and a sympathy, which courage and manhood never fail to challenge from the coldest bosoms.

In relation to his trial, it is proper to remark, that the very gist of the alleged offence for which he expiated his life upon the scaffold, was not proven. There was no "malice aforethought" shown; no evidence of that intent brought out which the law requires for the most terrible of its definitions. The two or three questionable witnesses who testified to the affray, only took up the exaggerated tale from the heat and climax of the quarrel; while none were produced who saw, or who could show how the strife began, and who first set it on; or, in other words, to establish the intent, which alone can turn manslaughter into murder. It is true that Thomas had no witnesses; but helplessness is no justification for oppression, and the benevolent spirit of the laws has higher aims than a mere triumph over the unarmed and unresisting. Thomas had no means of defence. He was without money; not a soul visited him for weeks after his incarceration; and his wretchedness was shunned even by the very woman whom he afterwards generously married. Struck with horror at his own unpremeditated act, and appalled by the desolation which it had brought upon him, he seems, from the instant his dungeon door closed upon his form, to have resigned himself to an inevitable destiny, and bent his eyes, with a moody resignation, upon the gallows. This very spirit is an evidence that he never meditated the offence, for it denies any previous calculation of the offset. The deed stunned no soul so deeply as his own; and, in the shuddering contemplation of his own terrible guilt, he never appeared to dream of a possibility of escape. His regrets were not the shrinkings of a sordid fear, but the sincere and profound contrition of an erring, but a manly heart. When urged, a few days before his trial, to make efforts for a defence, he contented himself with the single despatch of one kind hearted, but unskilful messenger to seek the witnesses who might relate the provocation which had inflamed him to the accidental strife; but the associations of sin and wretchedness here took their full vengeance on him, for none of the degraded observers of the struggle, save those who had been captured by the prosecution, could be induced to approach the dreaded prisons, whose penalties they had so frequently provoked. They were not to be found; therefore the prosecution won, and Thomas lost.

We have said thus much of this case from a sense of duty, and not from a desire to find fault with any who contributed to the gloomy holiday at the Tombs on Friday week. We hope, however, that that sickening spectacle may not prove an unrelieved horror; but that it may extend the impression against the scaffold as a compensation for its last enormous outrage, and thus help to vindicate the law from the imputation of calculating vengeance and refined brutality. Wrath is too indecent to inspire respect, and revenge in the hands of the law is like the fury of a drunken tyrant. It does not restrain from provocation, though it enables the offender to dodge its wrathful visitations; and it is attended with the additional evil of inducing the contempt of all observers by its frequent ineffectual attempts to catch, within its grasp, those who most frequent-

ly provoke it. On the other hand, the serene and temperate severity, which never swerves from its true course, which is as inevitable as it is just, strikes a restraining awe into the soul, and enforces a profound and a conservative regard.

The particulars of the execution of Thomas will be found in another column.

THE LAST GRAND JURY.—The proceedings of the Grand Inquest of the county, which adjourned on Saturday last, appear to have excited a very wide attention, and in the exact degree of that attention, have elicited a corresponding measure of condemnation and disgust. These are but the natural results of small malevolence and hypocrisy; and future Grand Juries may take the present state of public sentiment upon the conduct of the last, as a wholesome evidence that in a free, intelligent community, there is no body so omnipotent or so irresponsible, as can escape disgrace for misconduct, or contempt for malicious mischief.

Actuated, evidently by the smallest motives, they have found indictments against thirteen public officers, and not satisfied with having knowingly consigned at least three fourths, perhaps all but one of the number, to the vexation of a public trial without a grain of cause, they have had the cool insolence to ask the Common Council to discharge from office and to publicly disgrace three more, whom they themselves, with all their proven pliability of conscience, were unable even to indict.

The following article from the *True Sun*, a neutral paper of this city, states in just terms a portion of the case, and in the tone of its remarks may be considered evincive of the opinion of the public on the subject. The evidence it produces not only convicts the Grand Jury of a most outrageous wrong, but also of a something, which, if their facilities for ascertaining the truth be considered at the same time, looks very much like a disgraceful falsehood.

The grand jury have, we understand, indicted 13 persons for participating in the release of a number of Blackwell's Island prisoners; and they also made a long presentment of the affair, in which they took a wide range for material, and no latitude for the bestowal of censure, and recommendations of removals from office. Of the grounds they may have had for all of these censures we cannot speak; but if their indictments and condemnations are not better founded in justice than is their labored censure of the principal keeper, Mr. Mott, their mountain has produced a mouse indeed. The testimony in the possession of the investigating committee of the Common Council, disproves, point blank, every allegation of the grand jury in regard to the neglect of Mr. Mott, and establishes the fact that he did take the very precautions the grand jury condemn him for not taking. We do not know Mr. Mott, and have never, either directly or indirectly, had the slightest communication with him; but we do know that what we assert is true. The censure cast by the grand jury upon Mr. Purdy and others may be equally gratuitous and unjust—and the same may be the case with most of their indictments. It is enough for us to know that such is the character of their denunciations in one instance, to compel us to regard the whole presentment, uncorroborated from other quarters, with distrust, and to remind the grand jury that "fair play is fair play all the world over," and becomes the deliberations of a grand inquest as well as those of a petit jury.

The above remarks, when contrasted with the exaggerated statements, the pompous insincerity, and the pot-house declamation of the Grand Jury's hollow and grandiloquent presentment, are moderate to a degree, and furnish a strong illustration of the distance between a mild and honest indignation, and a pompous rage, that is only assumed to cover small manœuvres, and to conceal unworthy aims.

In conclusion, we would say, that to our frequent previous declarations that the Grand Jury had long outlived the necessity which created it, we are now enabled to add, that it has also survived all sense of self-respect. The sooner we see its abolition therefore, the better for the community, and it will be a triumph for bonfires and illuminations when the heading of this article shall become the epitaph of an obsolete tribunal.

MURRELL THE LAND PRATE.—Through the politeness of O. S. Fowler the celebrated professor of Phrenology, we have been furnished with a profile and front view of the head and face of Murrell, as taken by his direction some years ago, when he visited the murderer at the Knoxville penitentiary. We have placed these drawings in the hands of our artist, and will next week present our readers with a truthful portrait of this renowned ruffian. Mr. Fowler took Murrell's phrenological character at the same time he obtained the likeness, and he has promised us the chart for publication, if he can recover it from his mass of papers.

DESERPTION LIST.—See the additions made at the bottom of the list for the past two weeks.—A reward of \$30 is certain for each arrest.

EXTENSIVE FRAUD

IN THE SALE OF IMPORTED SEGARS.

It is well known to the mercantile community that more fraud is perpetrated in the sale of Segars, Tobacco, Indigo and Tea, than all other articles of merchandize, and it is also well known in this city, that a very large majority of these frauds are practised by certain swindling rogues among our German population.

During the past week our attention was called to the following case of fraud, which we give publicity to, in order to caution dealers and place them on their guard.

On the 29th of September last, a sale of Segars was made at the auction store of Walter Greenough, 108 Wall street, as follows:

CATALOGUE OF IMPORTED HAVANA SEGARS,
ENTITLED TO DEBENTURE,
To be sold at public auction
On Tuesday, September 29, 1846,
At 11 o'clock A. M., at the Auction Room, 108 Wall-st.
WALTER GREENOUGH, Auctioneer.

LOT.	DESCRIPTION.
1 15 M	Imported Plantation Segars.
2 12 M	do Pressed Rionda Segars.
3 10 M	do Havana Segars, Probador brand.
4 30 M	do do do El Lucero brand, entitled to debenture.
5 45 M	do do do La Minerva brand, entitled to debenture.
6 45 M	do do do La Iris brand, entitled to debenture.
7 40 M	do do do La Flora brand, entitled to debenture.
8 9 M	do do do Aurora brand.
9 12 M	do do do La Industria brand.
10 9 M	do do do Non Plus Ultra brand.
11 5 M	do do do La Aguilas brand.
12 30 M	do do do El Sol brand.
13 10 M	do Principe Segars Justo Sans brand.
14 23 M	do Havana do (no mark) entitled to debenture.
15 14 M	do do do La Norma brand.
16 3 M	do do do Eagle brand, 4th and 5th boxes.
17 2 M	do do do La Reconpensa brand.

DOMESTIC MADE SEGARS.
19 37½ M Regalia Segars, St. Jago filler, La Minerva brand.
19 12 M La Norma Segars, Cuba fillers.
20 8 M La Victoria Segars, Cuba fillers.
21 2 M Regalias.
22 8½ M Principe Segars, Cuba fillers.

Also, several invoices of Segars, too late for this Catalogue, to be sold immediately after the above.

This sale was largely attended by merchants and dealers, interested in the trade, and among others, a merchant of this city, who was desirous of purchasing for re-sale and export. He made his purchases, and the following bill being rendered, per catalogue, it was paid in cash.

New York, Sept. 29, 1846.

Mr. J. —	Bought of Walter Greenough & Co.
For Cash.	No. 108 Wall street.
Claims for damage or deficiency must be made within three days.	
7 5 M	"Flora" Segars \$12 75
9 12 M	"La Industria" " 11 00
13 6 M	"El Sol" " 12 75
20 M	" " 13 00
14 23½ M	(no mark) " 11 25
15 14 M	"La Norma" " 12 00
	\$921, 41

As will be seen by the catalogue, the Segars were all sold as "imported," and those of the "El Sol" brand bore the Custom House stamp of

"New York, 10th June, 1846.

C. Colon Smith,

E. F. Purdy."

And also the printed label of

"El Sol"
Fabrica de tabacos de
Jose Crescencio Borges
Calle de la Estrella, Num. 10 (Havana)."
"Segars manufactures,
By Joseph Crescencio Borges,
Num. 10 Estrella street (Havana)."

Some few days afterwards, having a purchaser, he opened a box of the "El Sol" brand, when he found the contents to be of the most common order, and manufactured of coarse and almost worthless tobacco. Supposing that there might be some mistake, another box was opened, but the segars presented the same appearance, and another, and yet another, still more confirmed the fraud. Application was then made to Mr. Greenough, the auctioneer, for redress, when he stated that he knew nothing of the quality of the Segars—that they were brought to his establishment by a German named Diederick Rauschenberg, of 225 Fulton street, who represented them as imported segars, and he therefore placed them on the catalogue and sold them as such. Rauschenberg was then called upon and admitted the fraud, but still refused to make honest satisfaction. The matter was then placed in the hands of counsel, who will resort to every expedient to secure a restoration of the amount that his client has been thus defrauded of. We regret to add that the counsel of Rauschenberg, has not ere this, insisted on his client doing justice in the premises.

We have thus placed the community upon their guard, and shall be ready, at all times, to expose similar acts of rascality. One of the fraudulent boxes can be seen at this office.

TO KEEP THE PEACE.—Lord Brougham says, that England is under recognizances to keep the peace in the sum of £800,000,000, that being the amount of her national debt.

IMPORTATION OF CONVICTS.—WHIPPING FOR PETTY THEFTS.—Considerable interest has lately been occasioned at Hamburg by the United States consul having detected, among a number of emigrants who presented their passports for his view, previous to their departure for the United States, ten ill looking scoundrels, all dressed alike, who, on inquiry, were found to be convicts from Mecklenburgh, Scheurin. The Mecklenburgh Government had given these convicts a sum of money sufficient to convey them to the United States, preferring that manner of getting rid of them to the expense of keeping them in prison at home. What makes the matter worse is, that the Mecklenburgh authorities actually gave these convicts certificates of good character. The United States consul sent them back, with a strong remonstrance to their Government against the iniquity of such a proceeding. It is not, it appears, the first time that the Mecklenburgh authorities have got rid of their convicts in such a way. Several other of the German governments have been guilty, from time to time, of the same thing, but we never yet heard that any of them furnished these miscreants with certificates of character and conduct which should give them an unchallenged introduction among the most virtuous of our society. Notwithstanding our indebtedness to Germany for her troops of honest and industrious emigrants, we do not know but it would be beneficial to sacrifice the supply rather than be overrun with more rogues, than the good from the same quarter can take care of. By the way, there are a number of resident thieves in this city whom we would like to transport to foreign climes, rather than keep them among us by locking them up for fear we may lose their company. We believe in the policy of some of the Southern states, of publicly whipping all pickpockets and petty thieves out of their community, instead of forcing them to become residents by absurd prison regulations. No rogue who has once been publicly flogged in a town will ever appear in the same vicinity again and the open exposure which this involves, tend, in a great measure, to deprive the thief of that protection which consists in the public's ignorance of his character. Fellows like Billy Fish, Jack Roach, the Big Frenchman, or the Sheeny would by this time have been scored like Christmas pigs, by the exhortations of every city or township on the great travelling routes throughout the country, and would long ago have been obliged to leave for some other clime, from the very necessity of a market for their clyfaking talents. This would effect a system of transportation which would perhaps be attended with as much benefit to us as the clearing out of their clyfakers, by the state of Mecklenburgh, has been to them. The only written certificate of character which we should be willing to give our rogues, however, would be the scorings on their backs.

MANUFACTURERS OF THIEVES.—We again call the attention of the public authorities, to the great increase of manufacturers of thieves, better known, perhaps, as receivers of stolen goods.—Our own city contains more than any other in the Union, but still Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Albany, etc., are rapidly approaching her, owing to the recent systematic arrangements for the sale of goods stolen in this vicinity. The majority of these wretches are unknown to the police of these cities, and in nine cases out of ten, they are engaged in business that has the appearance of respectability, which is assumed as a cover to their infamous practices. The law punishing receivers should be so altered, as to render sentence to the state prison obligatory, and its beneficial effects would soon be made evident. The present law leaves it optional with the judge, to send to the state prison or the penitentiary, and in nearly all the recent cases in this city, the latter punishment has been selected. We trust that the legislature, at its ensuing session, will remedy this evil, and thus place another barrier against the daily increase of petty thieves, that infest our city and suburbs.

SPOTTING THIEVES.—The practice of the Chief of Police in directing the repeated arrests of the regular street thieves, who infest the principal promenades and steamboat landings, for the purpose of locking them up for a day, and showing them to his officers, is attended with great benefit. It is fast counteracting the injurious, submerged systems of the "old police," and deprives the thief of that impunity from observation and detection which mainly emboldens to offence. We hope this system of exposure will be maintained without cessation.

GOOD APPOINTMENT.—William Stokely, long known as an old and efficient member of our police, has been appointed a member of the force stationed in the first ward.

A MISTAKEN MOVEMENT.—An old man calling himself Vanduser, came into our office on Friday evening last, to complain of the impartial statements of an article in our paper of last week, headed "Crim Con in high life." He of course received no satisfaction, and left with a pompous declaration that we should hear from him again. Having waited in vain to "hear from him again," we now wish him to hear from us, that if any foolish man shall attempt hereafter to annoy us with an unjust prosecution, we will not only take pains to overthrow him, as we have done all previous assailants, but will institute counter proceedings in every case for malicious prosecution.

We never devote our columns to private aims or unworthy purposes and will not suffer this contemptible species of interference. In the article referred to we were scrupulously careful to do no wrong. It related to an alleged offence against public morals which was open to public animadversion, and we only published the names of the parties concerned to enable a class of society to vindicate itself from an unjust imputation. The visit of Mr. Vanduser has induced us to exertions that we before should not have made, and if our investigations prove that any further account of the transaction is worth relating we shall give it to our readers next week.

CORPORATION ATTORNEY.—This appears to be an unfortunate office for the individuals that hold it. The Board of Aldermen have unanimously recommended the removal of Allan M. Sniffen, the present incumbent, for the illegal detention of the public moneys, and also directed the comptroller to take immediate steps for the recovery of the fees which are detained by the said officer, and withheld from the City Treasury.

GERMAN BURGLAR CAUGHT.—Henry Haag, one of the German burglars, who some time ago escaped from the Baltimore jail, has been arrested in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, and Thomas, the other burglar, who was in his company escaped.

WASHINGTON POLITENESS.—We see by the report of the Van Ness case, now progressing before the Circuit Court at Washington, that Miss Serena Conner, a beautiful young lady of seventeen, after standing before the court for an hour and a half as a witness, was graciously allowed to take a seat. If this is a specimen of Washington politeness, we can teach them a lesson of better manners in this city. Our kind-hearted Recorder would not allow a lady to stand in his presence for a minute and a half.

THIRD WARD POLICE.—Since the removal of officer George Gray, of the third ward police, from the situation he occupied at the Jersey City ferry, complaints have been made of the loss of twelve pocket books, taken by thieves. Mr. Gray was one of the best officers attached to the police, and his removal was accomplished through jealousy of his knowledge and capacity.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Subscribers to this paper, who receive it by mail must remember that our terms are invariably payment in advance, and in all cases where a subscription has expired, the name is immediately erased from our books. This course becomes absolutely necessary, in order to ensure prompt payment for our immense circulation.

LOST IN THE FOG.—Since the decision of Justice Drinker of the Tombs to go on with the examination in the case of the National Police Gazette vs. old policeman A. M. C. Smith, and the consequent decision that the latter must mount the stand, kiss the book, and reveal the secrets of his bosom, nothing has been heard or seen of him. The presumption is, however, that some day or other he will be obliged to venture back.

MESMERISM.—Professor Rodgers' lectures on Mesmerism, have recently excited much attention. It is said that he draws teeth, amputates an arm, and looks into futurity with equal facility. We should like him or some of his clairvoyants, to look into any one of the recent grand juror's heads, and tell us what else they can find there besides a bad cold.

PICKPOCKETS IN PHILADELPHIA.—On Sunday afternoon, officers Smith and Schlem arrested two old thieves, named Bob Pinkerton, alias Long Bob, and Tom McLaughlin, alias Jennings, while in the act of picking a gentleman's pocket at the post office.

WONDERFUL VOLUME.—A few copies of the first volume of this paper, neatly bound, with a complete Index, are for sale at our publishing desk. As a work of reference or a criminal record of the past year, it stands superior to any publication ever issued.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.—The Montreal Herald says that in the Penitentiary at Kingston, 150 lashes are administered daily, or \$4,750 annually; that these statements have produced much excitement, and that all parties demand an investigation.

OIL CONTRACTS.—The committee on lamps and gas, of the Board of Aldermen, on Monday night, reported in favor of appropriating a sum to supply the corporation with 15,000 gallons of oil. The report states that a contract was entered into with D. & A. Kingsland & Co., and E. T. Trusdell, for supplying 7,500 each, at 105 cents per gallon. The report was objected to on the ground that the oil that had been supplied was adulterated, and a committee, consisting of Aldermen Stoneall, Purser, Johnson, Messerole and Walker, were appointed to investigate the matter. Let them take a walk, some dark night, through any street lighted with oil, and their investigation will soon terminate.

BATCH OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Recorder Vaux, of Philadelphia, has secured the arrest of a counterfeiter and \$2000 in counterfeit notes of the denomination of \$50's, \$100's, \$10's and \$5's on the Bank of Montgomery county, the Trenton Banking Company, and several other banks; also three "altering plates on the Mechanics' Bank of Burlington, Bank of Montgomery county, and the Trenton Banking Company; and two plates, one for \$2's on the Trenton Banking Company, and one for \$1's on the Bank of Corning."

AN OLD COUNTERFEITER.—The Mayor of Philadelphia, on Saturday last, fully committed John P. Stone on a charge of passing a fraudulent ten dollar note, purporting to be of the Mechanics' Bank, of Burlington, N. J., on Mr. Elliott, druggist, at the corner of Arch and Tenth sts. This same rogue was arrested for a similar offence, by officers Blaney and Jackson, of our corps, at Washington, during the fair.

THE LATE PRESENTMENT.—Gentlemen: I beg to take the liberty of inquiring if you can inform me who wrote the extraordinary presentment of the late Grand Jury on the Blackwell's Island case? It strikes me, and I believe it must strike everybody, that there is something more in that document than bad grammar; and I think that any man who could be guilty of deliberately leading a grave Grand Jury into so ridiculous a display of temper and bad language, deserves to be exposed to the public. I understand that James R. Whiting, Esq., was seen going in and out of the Grand Jury room during the last session, with his papers in his hand as was his wont when he used to be the legal master of that body. This is plainly against the law, and I am at a loss how to account for it. It could hardly be that the Grand Jury, not satisfied with locking mercy out of doors, and placing their own official torturer in the chair, to "do up" this special piece of business, had engaged Mr. Whiting to act as an assistant counsel. That would be illegal, too; but grand juries will do most anything, as we all know. I am at a loss how to account for this latter circumstance. Do you think it possible that Mr. Whiting could have written the presentment?

PROBIUS.

Our correspondent has given us no chance to guess. Eds. National Police Gazette.

"THE OREGON."—The well-known establishment of this name, at No. 94 Church street, has recently fallen into the hands of Mr. G. Lansing, and under his care and skillful attention, has, we learn, become one of the most thriving and comfortable places of resort on the west side of the town.

MURDER.—Mr. J. M. Jackson, a Methodist preacher, was murdered on Friday week at Clarksville, Tennessee, by a man named Moon. He drew a pistol, presented it to Jackson's left breast and shot him, a ball and two buck shot passing through his lungs. He died immediately. Moon was arrested. The reason assigned for the act, was disappointment in collecting a debt of Jackson.

MURDERER INDICTED.—We learn from the Boston Atlas that the notorious Charles R. Bragdon, who is now in confinement in Boston awaiting his trial for bigamy, has been indicted by the Grand Jury in Portland, for the murder of Col. Henley in 1843.

MURDER AT NEWARK, N. J.—On Friday night last, the body of Thomas Carolan, a native of Ireland, who had been in the employ of the Gas Company at Newark, was found in the lower lock of the Morris Canal in that city, with his face much mutilated by cuts and bruises; one upon the cheek, reaching to the bone. A cut was found just over the corner of the right eye, near the bridge of the nose, made by some pointed instrument which entered the skull, and probably proved fatal. There were also cuts upon the nose, and a wound upon the back of the head. The Coroners jury determined that the deceased came to his death by wounds upon the head, inflicted by some person or persons unknown to the jury. No clue whatever to the perpetrator of this foul deed has been discovered.

BILLY COX CAUGHT.—An individual calling himself James Williams, alias Billy Cox, alias Jackson, was committed by the Mayor of Philadelphia, on Saturday, for robbing a man at a house where he had taken lodgings.

THE EXTRAORDINARY VAN NESS CASE.—The trial of the claim of the widow Mary Ann Conner, to be the widow of the late Gen. John P. Van Ness, of Washington city, was entered upon in the Circuit Court, at that city, on Wednesday, Judges Monnell and Dunlap on the bench. Mr. Brent opened the case for the claimant, by stating what he expected to prove. The movement of Mr. Dallas and Col. Lee, of Philadelphia, in giving up the case, had tended to prejudice it in the eyes of the public, and he had written to them for an explanation of their course; but had received no answer. He expected to prove, to the satisfaction of the jury, that the marriage had taken place in Philadelphia in August, 1845. He would prove this by the letters of General Van Ness to the plaintiff, Mrs. Conner, and by other testimony. Of his client, he remarked, that she was a woman of respectable parentage, and was herself as respectable as the gentleman who asked and received her affections. The most ardent attachment was avowed for the lady, and this would be made most apparent to the Court when the witnesses were sworn. The lady might be a frail woman as many of her sex had been before, but the man was both crafty and unjust—one who while he pursued his pleasures was willing to wrong the innocent. He wished to tread lightly upon the ashes of the dead; but justice must be done to the living. It was alleged that the deceased had assumed a fictitious name, that he had put Mrs. Conner in a respectable boarding house, that Mrs. Conner then gave birth to a child which she said was Mr. Van Ness's. The child died at the age of 12 or 13 months.

Mr. Carlisle, on the other side, in an argument of much power and ingenuity, showed the extreme improbability of the whole story, and, as to the evidence of the letters, he was prepared to show that they were gross forgeries. The idea of a fair, young, and virtuous woman, being seduced by an old man of three score and ten years, was ludicrously painted and commented upon, and to the infinite amusement of all who listened—even to the counsel of the lady herself. After the opposing counsel had said their say, the Court proceeded to hear the testimony.

According to the testimony of Mrs. Durkee and Mrs. Drew, it appears that Gen. Van Ness visited their residence under the name of Wallace, and introduced Mrs. Conner as Mrs. Wallace. Mrs. Drew knew Gen. Van Ness, and told him of his proper name, and he acknowledged it. At this house the so-called Mrs. Wallace gave birth to a child, which Gen. V. N. declared to be his, named it, and paid the expenses attending its birth and support. The child lived about fourteen months.

A number of letters were also produced by the claimant, in which Gen. Van Ness addressed her as his wife and by other affectionate terms.

Witnesses of the highest respectability also appeared and testified as to their "belief" whether the handwriting of the letters was genuine. These opinions varied; some doubting their genuineness, and others positively asserting their belief that the letters were in the handwriting of Gen. Van Ness. Mr. Harrington, a former house-agent of Gen. V. N., gave the latter opinion, and also stated that Gen. V. N. had told him that he had had a child by Mrs. C., and that he had sent her away, &c.

Messrs. Towers and Collard testified to the frequency of General V. N.'s visits to the house of Mrs. Conner, on Missouri avenue, as far as observed by them. General Jones, Mr. C. McNamee, and Col. Brent, Clerk of the Court, and other witnesses, were then called upon to give their opinion as to the genuineness of some ten or a dozen letters purporting to be written by Gen. V. N. to Mrs. Conner, addressing her as his "wife," signing himself as her "husband," and a variety of other terms of endearment. These witnesses, for the most part, expressed their belief that the handwriting was genuine. Mr. McNamee was conversant with Gen. V. N.'s handwriting; had seen it in wills and other legal instruments. He testified that Gen. V. N. did vary the form of his handwriting, &c., and abbreviated occasionally somewhat similar to the abbreviations in the letters. Gen. Jones was the former legal adviser of Gen. V. N., and had his manuscript in his possession with which he compared the letters.

Miss Serena Conner swore to the fact of her having been at Philadelphia with her mother, at the time the marriage is stated to have taken place on the 6th of August, 1845. She stated that Gen. V. N. was there also, that her mother and Gen. V. N. had left the boarding house in a carriage for the purpose of solemnizing the ceremony, and that she asked Gen. V. N. to allow her to accompany them, and he refused.

Mr. Mattingly was then introduced, who swore to an acknowledgement by Gen. Van Ness that he had a wife and child about the period of this intimacy. Messrs. Robinson and Melvin also swore to their belief in the genuineness of the handwriting of the letters.

Mrs. Fowler, the mother of Mrs. Conner, testifies that her daughter and her child Serena, left Washington in the stage on the 2d of August, for Philadelphia; Virginia remained with me; my daughter was absent till October; I cannot be accurate as to dates; some time after her absence, my daughter and myself were in the back parlor, when Gen. Van Ness walked in—it was in the morning; I know it was. "Madam," said he, "I have left your daughter well at Mrs. Moulder's, in Philadelphia, and I have called to see if you were all well, and if you wanted any thing, to let me know." My young daughter said: "So, General, you and my sister were married on the 6th of this month, in Philadelphia?" I think Virginia received this news from her sister. "Yes," said he, "we were married on the sixth of this month, but this must be kept a secret." My daughter's husband's name was Conner; he has been absent over seventeen years; I can't tell when we heard from him; he left an infant babe only five months old (Serena); in fact, we never heard from him after he went away.

Miss Virginia Fowler, confirmed the above statement of her mother. The case is still progressing.

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Very respectfully, S. W. WORRELL.

CONVULSIONS—NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, I have no doubt but convulsions are very often caused by worms, as well as nervous diseases in general. I knew a young lady who had terrible nervous attacks. Sometimes she had convulsions for hours together, and when able to be about, was in the greatest state of suffering. She consulted me. I told her she had worms; but she had been told by other physicians that it was the extreme delicacy of her constitution that was the cause of her affection. For some time she determined to try what change of air would do, and careful diet. She became worse and worse. Her sufferings were of that nervous character which made life itself a burthen, and she often felt as if she would give anything to be able to lay herself down and die. One night she dreamed that Brandreth's Pills cured her. Then she thought of the advice I had given her. She commenced immediately with the Pills, night and morning, in doses of two Pills at night, and two in the morning; the second day, four Pills at night, and two in the morning; the third day, six Pills at night, and two in the morning. She felt fearful, and took two Pills at night on the fourth day, determining to rest a day or two. She felt herself much better on the fifth day, but the sixth and seventh she began to feel as bad as usual. She then began again, as at first, and when she got to eight Pills at night and two in the morning, having increased two each night, she parted with an immense quantity of maw-worms, nearly two quarts, in weight nearly six pounds. She continued to take the Pills almost constantly then, for some weeks, and they restored her to the best possible state of health. To this case, and numerous others similar, I shall be happy to refer any respectable applicant. Agents in every part of the country are able to refer to cases of cure of almost every description of character in their immediate vicinity. So there is no want of evidence.

Other cases of worms might be given, in which the Pills have done the most remarkable cures. Let it be well understood that worms are the consequence of ACIDIMOUS HUMORS—that these humors occasion all diseases, of whatever name, and that the Brandreth Pills, by being taken in such doses as will fully purge, will surely cure. Also, that these Pills may be used without any danger; no fear of an over dose; want nothing to work them off. If they do not work off pleasantly, take another dose on top of those already taken; sure to do good and act pleasantly; never unpleasant but when too small a dose has been taken.—In other words, when the disease is too strong for the first dose.

PURELY NERVOUS DISEASES.

It may be that a person is nervous without any connection with worms. Purgation, however, with Brandreth's Pills makes no exception, and will be found to afford every kind of relief. If the disease has been of long standing, it will be necessary to persevere in the use of the Pills for some time. It will be well to use them steadily for three or four days, in doses sufficient to purge very freely. Then to rest a few days, and do the same again; continuing the use of the Pills each time a greater number of days. It would be well to take a vomit occasionally of boneset tea. Boneset tea, taken hot, and enough of it, will always act as a vomit, and is one of the best. The Pills should always be taken about twelve hours afterwards, or earlier if required. This vomit must not be taken when the patient is weak. In that case the Pills must be used alone, until some strength has been obtained. The vomit should be used only once a month or so. Too much vomiting is very injurious; but once in a month or two, will help the curative effects of these Pills in these nervous cases.

COSTIVENESS—ITS CURE.

MANY WELL INFORMED PERSONS suppose costiveness cannot be cured except by diet, exercise, &c. Now, the fact is, costiveness is not capable of being permanently removed by the great attention to diet and exercise. The question but diet and exercise are important, as well as cold bathing, upon getting out of bed in the morning to aid in the cure, but they will be all of no avail to ease, without medicine, as thousands know very well.

Again, it is said medicines whose action is upon the bowels, only tend to make the case worse and worse. I admit that all purgative medicines, save the pills known as Brandreth's Pills, have that tendency. But it is not so with BRANDRETH'S PILLS; the longer they are used the less, ordinarily, will be required to produce effect. Long standing cases are not cured in a day, or with one dose. The Brandreth Pills do not cure as "by magic"—they cure because they cleanse the blood of all impurities, and this being done, the bowels and the secretions become healthy and adapted fully to perform the office nature has assigned. A gentleman can be referred to who now resides in the city of New York, who took them every day for five years, for constitutional costiveness. He had not, for fifteen years previously, ever had any thing pass his bowels without using medicine or an injection; and every year he was confined to his bed three or four months. For five years he took Brandreth's Pills. And why? Because he found his bowels become stronger and stronger from their use: and from all other purgatives he had taken, they became weaker and weaker. In fact, he found that at first he required six, eight, and ten pills to produce an operation; but in a year four pills were a full dose, and before the full cure was effected, two pills were sufficient to produce a good evacuation. Finally, he became as healthy as any man. And for five years he took the Brandreth Pills, and was never confined to his bed a single day during that five years.

Dr. Brandreth has cases every day sent to him; he inserts one of very recent date. He can refer to relations of Mr. Storrs, in New York, if further particulars are required.

The cure of DYSPEPSIA, PALPITATION of the Heart, CONSUMPTION, Coughs of all kinds, Colds, Asthma, Rheumatism and Small Pox, depend on their cure altogether upon the cure of costiveness, which invariably attend these diseases. Cure costiveness, and you will have health. There is no doubt of it.

CURE OF CHRONIC COSTIVENESS OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

Sir—This will certify that for about twenty years I was afflicted with costiveness to such a degree that nothing would pass my bowels for a week at a time and which ultimately caused partial insanity. I was sorely distressed, both by night and by day. I had no quiet sleep sometimes for weeks together, my nervous condition was in so bad a state. The doctors could do nothing for me, all their remedies made me worse and worse. When all hope had fled, I chanced to read an advertisement of Dr. Brandreth's, and I thought from its style that whoever wrote it believed what he wrote, and if so, he was no impostor. I had to suffer the ridicule of friends and neighbors. My doctor told me after I had used them sometime, that he could make pills just like Brandreth's; he gave me a prescription; I took it to the druggist and got the pills; they had no more effect as physic than a piece of clip. Not so with Brandreth's pills; they always acted easily and freely. I have now taken them over two years, and they seem to have renewed the life within me; my intellect is clear and serene, and I now enjoy life equal to what I did twenty-five years ago. I am now near fifty. The action of my bowels are nearly restored to the healthy state of my youth. I bless God for what he has done for me. I pray he may bless Dr. Brandreth, the maker of Brandreth's Pills.

My case is known to hundreds in this county. Your agent, Mr. D. Kendrick, suggested that I should send it. I remain yours, very gratefully,

D. STORRS.

Lebanon, N. H., 30th January, 1846.

Dr. Brandreth's Office is 241 Broadway, New York, and 8 North street, Philadelphia; 19 Hrnover street, Boston, and corner of Laight and Mercer streets, Baltimore. At 241 Broadway, a physician is in constant attendance to give advice and explain the manner of cure of the Brandreth Pills.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT PILLS.

Be very careful and go to the agent when you want Brandreth's Pills; then you are sure of the genuine article. When you purchase otherwise, inquire of the seller whether he knows the Pills he offers you are the genuine Brandreth Pills. Every man knows whether the article he offers is true or false. Beware of cheats.

Remember 241 Broadway is Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office; 276 Bowery Retail Office; 241 Hudson street Retail Office; and of the following agents in New York:

D. D. Wright, corner Houston and Lewis; Wm. D. Berrian, corner 1st street and 1st avenue; Geo. Han, sell, 165 Division; Geo. B. Maigne, 98 Catherine st.; Benj. S. Taylor, 80 Vesey; J. O. Fowler, cor. Green and Murray; Mrs. Wilkinson, 412 Cherry st.; Jno. Howe, corner Ludlow and Rivington; Jasper W. Webber, 639 Hudson street; Evans & Hart, 134 Grand street; Mrs. Booth, Brooklyn, 5 Market street; R. Denison, South Brooklyn, 15 Atlantic; Mrs. Terrier Williamsburgh; James Wilson, Jersey City.

Brandreth's Pills are 25 cents per box, with full directions. ja 31

FITS! FITS!!

THE ONLY REMEDY.

IVAN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT is an invaluable remedy for Epileptic Fits or Falling Sickness, Convulsions, &c. It is well known, that from time immemorial physicians have pronounced Epileptic Fits incurable. It has baffled all their skill and the human power of all medicines, and consequently sufferers have suffered through a miserable existence, until fast yielded up their lives on the altar of insanity. With all deference, however, to the opinions of the great and learned, we say THAT IT CAN BE CURED. We would refer those who doubt the efficacy of the Vegetable Extract, to the following persons who have either been cured or are now under treatment:

Col. E. Denlow's daughter was afflicted 9 years, resides at Yonkers, N. Y.; W. Bennett, 9 years, 171 Grand street; J. Ellsworth, 7 years, 13 Dover-st.; Joseph McDougal, 9 years, East Brooklyn, L. I.; H. W. Smith, N. Y. Custom House; S. Kelly, 30 years, Staten Island; Miss E. McKee, 30 years, Yorkville; Miss E. Crane, 12 years, 113 Hemmerly-st.

For additional testimony, see pamphlets which may be had gratuitously at our office. Prices per box with full directions, \$9, \$17 and \$24. Sent to any part of the United States. Single bottles with necessary medicines \$2.

DRS. IVANS & HART, Proprietors, n14 Principal office, 134 Grand street, N. Y.

TAPSCOTT'S GENERAL EMIGRATION OFFICES.

76 South-st. cor. Maiden Lane, N. York, and 96 Waterloo Road, Liverpool.

The subscribers wish to remind their friends and the public that they will, as heretofore, make arrangements on the best terms with persons wishing to send for their friends in any part of the Old Country. The subscribers are agents for the following lines of Liverpool ships, viz:

THE NEW LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS, THE ST. GEORGE LINE & THE "UNION LINE."

The ships comprising the above magnificent lines are not surpassed by any, either for size—they all being 1000 tons and upwards—or accommodations; and the embarkation of all passengers sent for through the subscribers will be superintended by Mr. Tapscott, in Liverpool, who it is well known will pay every necessary attention to their comfort and quick despatch. Full particulars and lists of the ships, also their days of sailing, given on application to

W. & J. TAPSCOTT, 76 South street, corner Maiden Lane, New York.

P. S.—Drafts for any amount supplied, payable at sight through Great Britain and Ireland. a18

BEAR'S OIL.

HIGHLY SCENTED AND PURE, FOR THE HAIR.

Of all preparations for the HAIR or WHISKERS, nothing equals the OIL prepared from BEAR'S GREASE. In most instances it RESTORES THE HAIR to the BALD and will effectually prevent it from falling off in any event. It was long noted by such eminent physicians and chemists as SIR HUMPHREY DAVY and SIR HENRY HALFORD, that pure Bear's Grease, properly prepared, was the best thing ever discovered for the preservation of the hair, and restoring it when bald. H. JOHNSON has spared no expense in getting the genuine Bear's Grease from Canada and elsewhere, and has prepared it in such a manner that the Oil, combined with its high perfume, renders it indispensable for the toilet and dressing room of all.

Sold by H. JOHNSON, No. 273 Broadway, Granite Building, cor. of Chamber-st. Sold also by A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, and 77 East Broadway; and the Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price 60 cents large and 25 cents small bottles. feb 13

WILDERS PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

DER SAFE.—The high reputation that these non-peril Safes have acquired at the burning of the Tribune Buildings in February last, and other previous trials, has been fully sustained in the late great conflagration in New-York, on the 19th July, 1846.

And the perfect security afforded by Wilder's Salamander in this unlooked for event, has been realized and acknowledged. To copy all the certificates had on this occasion, would make this advertisement too lengthy, but they can be seen at my store, together with some of the Safes, which preserved the books and papers in the great fire, as also the Tribune Safe.

The genuine Wilder's Salamander Safe can only be had of the subscriber, warranted free from mould, (an objection to the first made by Wilder.) All secured by good thief-detecting locks. Persons ordering Safes can have their interior arranged suitable to their books and papers, by applying or addressing the subscriber, at his Iron Safe Warehouse, 139 WATER-ST. corner of Depoyster, New-York.

SILAS C. HERRING.

N. B.—Second hand Safes for sale very low. \$20 6m

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.

FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.

This Balsam is a prescription of one of the most celebrated Oculists—has been a long time in use, and is confidently recommended to the public as the best and most successful salve ever used for inflammatory diseases of the eye. In cases where the eyelids are inflamed, or the ball of the eye thickly covered with blood, it acts almost like magic, and removes all appearance of disease after two or three applications.

In dimness of sight caused by fixed attention to minute objects, or by long exposure to a strong light, and in the weakness or partial loss of sight from sickness or old age, it is a sure restorer, and should be used by all who find their eye-sight failing without any apparent disease. This Balsam has restored sight in many instances where almost total blindness, caused by excessive inflammation, has existed for eight years. Inflammation and soreness caused by blows, contusions, or wounds on the eye, or by extraneous bodies or irritating nature introduced under the eyelids, is very soon removed by the application of the Balsam. One trial will convince the most incredulous of its astonishing efficacy. Put up in jars with full directions for use. Price 25 cents. Prepared and sold by H. JOHNSON, wholesale and retail Chemist and Druggist, 273 Broadway, corner of Chamber-st. (Granite Building), and 100 Fulton-st., corner of William; 77 East Broadway. And sold also by all the respectable druggists in the United States. feb 14

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Scott, and Aldermen Meserole and Stoenall.
JOHN McKINNON, District Attorney.

THURSDAY.

Trial of Alexander Wilson—Acquittal.—The District Attorney closed the case on the part of the prosecution at the opening of the court this morning. It was then given to the jury under a charge of the Recorder, and, after a short consultation, the jury returned into court and rendered their verdict of not guilty, which announcement drew forth a general burst of applause.

Trial for Rape.—Edward Rice was then placed at the bar for trial, on a charge of having recently committed a felonious assault upon a little girl, named Ellen Neff. The circumstances connected with the perpetration of this aggravated case of rape, as shown in evidence on the trial, may be briefly stated as follows, viz: The accused, it appears, is a journeyman tailor, and, at the time the offence was committed, was in the employ of a person doing business at 649 Broadway, and boarded with the parents of the little girl in question, at No. 54 Broadway. The accused, a short time previous to the commission of the assault, had engaged to make a coat for Mr. Neff. On the day alluded to, the accused informed Mr. Neff that he was going to leave his employer that evening, and had, therefore, better get his coat from the shop in Broadway, and that if he would let his daughter Ellen, a little girl about ten years old, go with him to the shop, he would give her the coat to take home. The little girl having been to the shop several times, for the purpose of carrying meals to the accused and Mr. Neff, who had also worked in the same house, was permitted to accompany Rice to the shop in Broadway. On arriving there Rice got the coat from the workshop, but instead of handing it to Ellen, carried the coat, and offered to accompany her part of the way back to the house. He proceeded up Broadway, and led the little girl along with him (notwithstanding her remonstrance against going in that direction), until they arrived at a vacant lot between 17th and 18th sts. He then threw her down and violated her person in the most brutal manner, and, with a view of stifling her cries for assistance, held a portion of her dress over her mouth and threatened to kill her in case she made any further noise. While engaged in the commission of the outrage, he was detected by a young man, who rescued the girl from any further violence, and conveyed her in an exhausted state to the residence of her parents, when it was ascertained that she had been seriously injured. The jury, without leaving their seats, rendered a verdict of guilty, and the court sentenced the prisoner to hard labor in the State Prison for the term of twelve years and six months.

Trial for Burglary.—Charles Muller, indicted for burglary in the 1st degree, was next called to trial, and acquitted by the jury.

Plea of Guilty.—Wm. W. Smith, on being called to trial, entered a plea of guilty to a petit larceny, which was received, and the prisoner sentenced to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for six months.

FRIDAY.

Trial for Grand Larceny.—A young fellow named Thomas Williams, alias John Kennedy, alias John Thomas, was placed at the bar for trial at the opening of the Court this morning, on a charge of grand larceny, in having stolen a double barreled fowling piece, alleged to be worth \$50, the property of Mr. John Steele, of 640 Broome street, in the month of September last. On the part of the prosecution, it was shown in evidence that the accused went to the store on Sunday morning, and under pretence of purchasing some wine for a sick person, obtained admission, and was immediately followed by several accomplices, who conducted themselves in a tumultuous manner, and while Mr. Steele went to a rear window to call assistance, the accused seized the property in question, and decamped. He was pursued and overtaken with the gun in his possession. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced Williams to three years imprisonment in the State Prison.

Grand Larceny.—Two men named John Brant and John Gilbert, were then called to trial on a charge of having stolen a piece of cassimere and a new coat, estimated to be worth about \$30, from the shop of Mr. William Martin, tailor, No. 64 Walker street, on the 22d of October last. On the part of the prosecution it was proven that Brant was found in possession of the piece of cloth stolen from Mr. Martin, and had not been able to show how he obtained it. The jury found Brant guilty of a petit larceny only, and acquitted Gilbert. Brant was remanded for sentence.

The Grand Jury came into Court on Friday, 20th instant, and made a presentment in relation to the recent election frauds, on Blackwell's Island. We make the following extracts, which comprise all the alleged facts:

"The parties for the respective wards crossed at different places, and were under the guidance of different keepers. The gang which was destined for operations in the 14th ward were taken to a house in Howard st., where Policeman James Finnegan, of the 14th ward, was assisting, during the night, in contributing to their comfort. They were there supplied with liquor and other refreshments. About daylight, the party was arrested by Justice Merritt and Alderman Benson. Policeman Finnegan was relieved from duty on that night, at the request of B. Purdy, the superintendent of lamps and gas, and the grand jury have no doubt that Mr. Purdy knew for what purpose Mr. Finnegan was relieved.

"The gang of convicts, when arrested, were found with F. McLaughlin, one of the deputy keepers, against whom an indictment has been ordered. The convicts, destined to remain in the Ninth ward, were taken to a house in that ward, and, like those taken to a house in the 14th ward, they were provided with liquors and other refreshments. The person in whose charge they were, left them during the evening, promising to return; when, after waiting, as they supposed, a reasonable time, they finally passed a resolution that they would leave the house, which was carried into effect, and the convicts were again that night left loose upon this community.

The Grand Jury were dismissed, and the term closed in due form.

SATURDAY.

John Brant, convicted of a petit larceny, in having stolen a piece of cloth and a coat worth \$50, from the premises No. 64 Walker street, was sentenced to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for six months.

Morrell Dale, indicted for grand larceny in stealing a fine drab overcoat, alleged to be worth \$30, was permitted to plead guilty to a petit larceny, and sentenced to three months imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Francis Henderson also plead guilty to a petit larceny. Judgment suspended, and the accused discharged.

William Kirk, on being arraigned for receiving stolen goods, entered a plea of guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for the term of one year.

Recognizances Discharged.—In the case of Oscar Hoyt and Harman Nichols, indicted for an assault and battery, with intent to kill, and in which case the jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, eleven having been in favor of an acquittal, on motion of James M. Smith, Jr., Esq., their counsel, they were discharged from their recognizances.

Disorderly House.—Officer Dennison arrested on Monday, a man by the name of Morton Ivers, on a bench warrant, having been indicted for keeping a disorderly house at No. 306 Water st., between Dover and Roosevelt streets. Justice Osborne held him to bail in \$500, which he gave, and was discharged.

[OFFICIAL.]

A LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF DESERTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THIS PAPER BY ORDER OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE U. S. ARMY.

NO.	NAME.	REGIMENT AND COMPANY.	AGE.	EYES.	HAIR.	COMPLEXION.	HEIGHT.	WHERE BORN.	OCCUPATION.	DATE AND PLACE OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE AND PLACE OF DESERTION.	REMARKS.
504	William G. Graham	Recruit	26	gray	brown	fair	5 8 1/2	New York	labourer	Sept. 17, 1846, Zanesville, Ohio	Sept. 24, " Newport barracks	
505	George H. Uiter	Recruit	21	gray	brown	dark	5 7	Newark, N. J.	hatter	Sept. 12, " "	Sept. 24, " "	
506	Matthew Dunivan	Recruit	26	blue	brown	dark	5 7	Cork, Ireland	blacksmith	Aug. 20, " Wheeling, Va.	Sept. 6, " "	
507	William F. Edwards	3d Inf.	23	blue	fair	light	5 7 1/2	Wilson City, Tenn.	farmer	July 28, " Nashville, Tenn.	Sept. 11, " Nashville	
508	Stephen Phillips	3d Inf.	26	black	brown	dark	5 6	Reasas City, Tenn.	farmer	Sept. 1, " "	Sept. 11, " "	
509	Colvin Nickins	3d Inf.	19	gray	brown	light	5 10 1/2	Wilson City, Tenn.	farmer	Aug. 25, " "	Sept. 14, " "	
510	James McDonald	Rec't 7th In.	21	blue	brown	light	5 7 1/2	London, England	stonecutter	July 21, " "	Sept. 29, " "	
511	Thomas Butler	Rec't 7th In.	23	blue	brown	light	5 7 1/2	England	labourer	Sept. 15, " Boston	Oct. 7, " Ft. Columbus, N. Y.	
512	James Wright	Rec't 3d dr's	23	blue	sandy	fair	5 4 1/2	Utica, N. Y.	tailor	July 27, " New-York	Oct. 8, " "	
513	John Dugdale	Rec't 4th In.	26	blue	sandy	fair	5 6	Ireland	clerk	July 22, " Bedford, Pa.	Oct. 9, " "	
514	Moses Ellwell	Rec't 4th In.	21	gray	black	dark	5 8 1/2	Belfast, Me.	shoemaker	July 17, " Columbia, Pa.	Oct. 9, " "	
515	John Doyle	Rec't 4th In.	23	gray	brown	fair	5 8	Letrans, Ireland	farmer	Sept. 1, " Philadelphia, Pa.	Oct. 9, " "	
516	George Rice	Rec't 7th In.	23	blue	dark	dark	5 8	Millon, Mass.	labourer	Sept. 17, " Springfield, Mass.	Oct. 9, " "	
517	John Molloy	Rec't 7th In.	26	blue	brown	light	5 8 1/2	Wexford, Ireland	tailor	Sept. 7, " Boston, Mass.	Oct. 9, " "	
518	Willard D. Gay	Recruit	29	blue	brown	dark	5 6	Orange co., Vermont	musician	Oct. 6, " Albany, N. Y.	Oct. 9, " Albany, N. Y.	
519	James W. Kesson	"	21	blue	brown	light	5 4 1/2	Fulton co., N. Y.	labourer	" 6, " "	Oct. 7, " "	
520	Charles Smith	1st Inf.	23	blue	black	florid	5 10 1/2	New-York	labourer	" 18, " Galena	Sept. 11, " Ft. Snelling, I. T.	
521	Ely Crampton	"	21	gray	dark	fair	5 8	"	labourer	" 20, " Dubuque	Sept. 11, " "	
522	John Crampton	"	21	blue	brown	fair	5 8	"	labourer	" 20, " "	Sept. 11, " "	
523	B. L. Cummings	3d " G	21	blue	light	fair	5 10	Addison co., Vermont	labourer	June 9, 1846, New-York	Aug. 6, " Ft. Columbus, N. Y.	
524	Henry Palmer	3d Dr's	23	hazel	light	light	5 7	Germany	tailor	Oct. 8, 1846, "	Aug. 9, " "	
525	Thomas Indge	9th Inf.	21	dark	brown	light	5 8	Longford, Ireland	farmer	Sept. 28, " Foughkeepsie	Aug. 8, " Newburgh, N. Y.	
526	James Lacy	"	24	gray	brown	dark	5 6 1/2	Dublin, "	blacksmith	Oct. 3, " Newburgh	Aug. 8, " "	
527	Wm. H. Amberman	4th Inf.	17	hazel	brown	fair	5 3	Dutchess co., N. Y.	musician	June 26, " Pittsburgh	Oct. 1, " Washington, D. C.	Deserted at expiration of furlough
528	James Edgar	1st Art'y	29	blue	light	light	5 9 1/2	New-York	labourer	Sept. 23, " Baltimore	Oct. 7, " Philadelphia	Deserted en route from Fort
529	John Root	8th Inf.	23	gray	brown	fair	5 6	Essex, England	musician	Nov. 23, 1846, New-Orleans	Aug. 23, " Camp at Mier, Mex.	M'Henry to Ft. Columbus
530	John Rodgers	"	18	blue	brown	fair	5 6 1/2	Longford, Ireland	servant	July 23, " New-York	Aug. 23, " "	
531	Peter S. F. Maybis	"	26	hazel	sandy	fair	5 11	Queens co., N. Y.	soldier	Aug. 8, " Fort Brook	Aug. 25, " 14 mi's from Seralvo	
532	John S. Smith	"	21	blue	brown	ruddy	5 11 1/2	Maricotta, Ohio	farmer	April 29, 1846, New-Orleans	Aug. 25, " "	
533	Robert Swery	M't'd Rif'n D	23	dark	black	dark	5 10	Glasgow, Scotland	stone cutter	July 21, " Jackson, Tenn.	Sept. 17, " Jackson, Tenn.	
534	Edward Johnston	Recruit	21	gray	brown	freckl'd	5 8	Eastport, Maine	sailor	June 16, " Philadelphia	Oct. 3, " Elmira, N. Y.	
535	Charles Broadlove	6th Inf.	23	blue	dark	fair	5 8	Ross co., Ohio	labourer	Sept. 28, " Chillicothe, Ohio	Oct. 6, " Chillicothe, Ohio	
536	Trader Goldsberry	"	26	black	auburn	fair	5 9	Concord township, Ohio	farmer	" 28, " "	Oct. 6, " "	
537	Christian Rice	M't'd Rif'n D	23	lt blue	sandy	fair	5 9	Germany	farmer	" 14, " Springfield	Oct. 12, " Springfield, Ohio	Speaks broken English
538	Nelson Bryan	Rec't 4th In.	23	blue	brown	fair	5 7	Litchfield, Conn.	carpenter	Oct. 11, 1846, New-York	Oct. 12, 1846, New-York	Supposed gone to Newark.
539	Thomas W. Douglass	6th Inf.	21	blue	sandy	fair	5 8 1/2	Buffalo, N. Y.	carpenter	" 1, " Detroit, Mich.	Oct. 5, " Detroit	
540	Charles Kellogg	"	24	black	black	dark	5 8	Trenton, N. J.	trimmer	" 5, " Kalamazoo, Mich.	Oct. 6, " "	
541	E. L. Cummings	2d Inf.	21	blue	light	fair	5 10	Addison Co., Vt.	labourer	June 9, 1846, Oswego, N. Y.	Aug. 6, " Ft. Columbus	Deserted second time while in
542	William Spolding	Recruit	23	blue	brown	fair	5 8 1/2	Westmeath, Ireland	stonecutter	Oct. 12, 1846, Lowell, Mass.	Oct. 15, " Lowell	confinement en route from
543	George Bradshaw	Rec't 3d dr's	21	blue	brown	fair	5 7	Corinth, Vt.	machinist	July 26, " New-York	Oct. 15, " Ft. Columbus, N. Y.	Rochester to New-York, at
544	Seith T. Meek	" 7th Inf.	21	blue	dark	dark	5 9 1/2	Windham, Vt.	labourer	Aug. 11, " Springfield, Mass.	" 17, " " [harbor	Montezuma, N. Y.
545	George Sherman	"	18	blue	brown	fair	5 9 1/2	Millford, Mass.	shoemaker	Sept. 16, " Worcester, Mass.	" 17, " "	
546	Joseph H. Hamilton	Gen. service	24	black	black	dark	5 8	Essex, N. Y.	seaman	June 5, " Albany, N. Y.	" 19, " "	
547	Oswan McDermott	Rec't 4th Inf.	24	gray	brown	fair	5 6 1/2	Longford, Ireland	labourer	Sept. 23, " New-York	" 19, " "	
548	Davis Johnson	" 7th Inf.	26	blue	brown	dark	5 8	East Putney, Vt.	carpenter	Sept. 11, " Boston	" 19, " "	
549	Ernst Krause	"	23	blue	fair	dark	5 8	Germany	gun smith	Oct. 3, " New-York	" 21, " "	
550	Samuel A. Puffer	"	21	hazel	brown	dark	5 9	Bennington, Vt.	shoemaker	Sept. 23, " New-York	" 21, " "	
551	Edward McClure	"	29	blue	brown	light	5 6 1/2	Tyrone, Ireland	soldier	Sept. 4, " Worcester	" 22, " "	
552	Richard T. Harrison	" 3d Art.	21	blue	light	fair	5 6	New-York	clerk	Aug. 20, " New-York	" 25, " "	
553	James Hutchison	" 8th Inf.	26	hazel	brown	sallow	5 7 1/2	Antrim, Ireland	joiner	Sept. 12, " Whitehall, N. Y.	" 25, " "	
554	Alexander McDonald	"	19	blue	brown	fair	5 4 1/2	Longford, Ireland	labourer	Sept. 21, " Harrisburg, Pa.	" 25, " "	
555	James Gallagher	Recruit	23	gray	brown	light	5 8	Pottsville, Pa.	labourer	July 27, " Harrisburg, Pa.	" 25, " "	
556	John Carmichael	"	23	hazel	brown	dark	5 7 1/2	Canada	painter	Oct. 7, " Chicago, Ill.	" 25, " "	
557	John Williams	7th Inf.	26	blue	brown	dark	5 4 1/2	Boston, Mass.	armorer	Oct. 12, 1846, Boston, Mass.	Oct. 24, 1846, Boston, Mass.	
558	Alexander C. Tolly	M't'd rifle D	29	blue	black	dark	5 7 1/2	Pekin Co., Ky.	saddler	Oct. 13, 1846, Jackson, Tenn.	Oct. 15, 1846, Jackson, Tenn.	
559	William D. Hurley	Engrs	23	gray	d brown	fair	5 7	New York City	hatter	May 28, 1846, Boston	Sept. 1, 1846, West Point, N. Y.	
560	Edward Kelly	Engrs	23	gray	black	fair	5 9	New York City	tailor	Aug. 3, 1846, Philadelphia	Sept. 1, 1846, West Point, N. Y.	
561	Francis M. Rhone	Rec't 3d Art.	21	blue	brown	fair	5 9	Ireland	stone cutter	Oct. 9, 1846, New York	Oct. 29, 1846, Fort Columbus	
562	Daniel Bulger	Rec't 8th In.	23	gray	brown	dark	5 6	Ireland	labourer	Oct. 12, 1846, Newburgh	Oct. 17, 1846, Newburgh, N. Y.	
563	James Welch	1st Art.	21	hazel	brown	light	5 6 1/2	Ireland	labourer	Oct. 11, 1846, Baltimore	Oct. 21, 1846, Baltimore	
564	William Hibben	3d Inf.	21	gray	black	dark	5 6	Wilmingon, Ohio	clerk	Nov. 19, 1846, Newport, Ky.	Sept. 10, 1846, New Orleans	From confinement for desert-
565	Coogrove Peter	1st Art.	24	gray	brown	dark	5 4 1/2	Ireland	tailor	Oct. 6, 1846, Boston	Oct. 19, 1846, Boston	tion.
566	Norton Martin	1st Art.	21	blue	light	fair	5 5	Ireland	labourer	Oct. 12, 1846, Boston	Oct. 19, 1846, Boston	
567	Chapman William W.	1st Art.	23	blue	brown	fair	5 6 1/2	Nobleborough, Me.	ship carp't'r	Oct. 12, 1846, Boston	Oct. 21, 1846, Boston	
568	Joseph Chancy	Rec't 4th In.	26	hazel	black	dark	5 9 1/2	Champlain, N. Y.	labourer	Oct. 26, 1846, Syracuse, N. Y.	Oct. 27, 1846, Syracuse, N. Y.	
569	Simon G. McKenzy	Rec't 4th Inf.	29	gray	brown	fair	5 7 1/2	Scotland	clerk	Oct. 31, 1846, New York	Oct. 22, 1846, New York	
570	Henry Stumps	Recruit	21	blue	fair	fair	5 6	Germany	blacksmith	Oct. 10, 1846, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Oct. 21, 1846, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Of a handsome figure—been
571	Theodore Howard	Rec't M. R. G	30	blue	brown	fair	5 7	Butler Co., Ohio	farmer	Oct. 12, 1846, Mich. city, Ind.	Oct. 18, 1846, Mich. city, Ind.	only one month in this coun-
572	Stephen Sheffer	Recruit	28	gray	sandy	fair	5 6	Berks Co., Pa.	labourer	Oct. 12, 1846, Mich. city, Ind.	Oct. 31, 1846, Harrisburgh, Pa.	try; could not speak Eng-
573	Terrence Kingley	1st art.	21	blue	brown	fair	5 11	Meath, Ireland	weaver	Oct. 9, 1846, Lowell, Mass.	Oct. 25, 1846, Lowell	lish; sup. gone to Cincinnati.
574	Francis McCamill	1st art.	23	dark	dark	dark	5 8 1/2	Ireland	weaver	Oct. 19, 1846, Lowell, Mass.	Oct. 35, 1846, Lowell	
575	Charles Moore	1st art.	22	blue	fair	fair	5 8	New Hampshire	farmer	Oct. 30, 1846, Lowell, Mass.	Nov. 1, 1846, Lowell	
576	John Adams	M't'd Rifles	22	blue	light	fair	5 10	Ireland	clerk	Oct. 13, 1846, Louisville, Ky.	Oct. 26, 1846, Louisville, Ky.	en route to Jefferson barracks.
577	James McDonald	Reg. Service	22	blue	brown	fair	5 10	Ireland	farmer	May 7, 1846, New York city	Nov. 4, 1846, New York city	
578	William Whearty	7th Inf.	23	gray	brown	fair	5 8 1/2	Dublin, Ireland	stone mason	Oct. 19, 1846, Worcester, Mass.	Oct. 28, 1846, Worcester	
579	Michael Appel	3d Art.	23	hazel	brown	sallow	5 8	Germany	cab't maker	Oct. 5, 1846, New York	Oct. 28, 1846, Fort Columbus	
580	John Waggoner	3d Inf.	24	blue	brown	dark	5 9 1/2	Perry Co., Ohio	labourer	Sept. 2, 1846, Sandusky, Ohio	Oct. 31, 1846, Sandusky	
581	George Chapman	"	21	gray	brown	dark	5 9	England	soldier	Oct. 3, 1846, Sandusky, Ohio	Oct. 9, 1846, Louisville, Ky.	
582	Christopher Dais	"	28	hazel	auburn	florid	5 6 1/2	Dublin, Ireland	shoemaker	Oct. 6, 1846, "	Oct. 9, 1846, "	
583	John Russell	"	29	blue	brown	fair	5 6	Dublin, Ireland	coachmaker	Oct. 7, 1846, "	Oct. 10, 1846, "	
584	Harvey Copeland	6th Inf.	18	gray	auburn	fair	5 8 1/2	Newcastle, Ind.	labourer	Oct. 12, 1846, Xenia, Ohio	Nov. 1, 1846, Newport, Ky.	
585	David P. Hand	Recruit	28	black	black	dark	5 8	Eaton, Ohio	printer	Aug. 30, 1846, New Albany	Oct. 9, 1846, New Albany	
586	George Hammond	"	24	gray	lt brown	light	5 6	Dury, Ireland	mason	Nov. 3, 1846, Portland, Me.	Nov. 5, 1846, Portland, Me.	
587	Henry Stover	1st Inf.	28	brown	black	fair	5 6 1/2	Chester Co., Pa.	farmer	Oct. 14, 1846, Hamilton, Ohio	Oct. 31, 1846, Hamilton, Ohio	
588	Samuel A. Davis	4th Inf.	29	hazel	dark	fair	5 7 1/2	Gloucester, Eng.	shoemaker	Aug. 6, 1846, Buffalo, N. Y.	Oct. 21, 1846, Buffalo	gone to Canada. Was a deser.
589	James McKenna	Recruit	26	gray	sandy	florid	5 8 1/2	Ireland	blacksmith	Oct. 19, 1846, Utica, N. Y.	Nov. 8, 1846, Utica, N. Y.	had on soldiers clothing.
590	John O'Bryan, alias	Recruit	29	hazel	brown	dark	5 6 1/2	Washington, D. C.	shoemaker	Nov. 2, 1846, Baltimore	Nov. 5, 1846, Baltimore	discharged from company F,
591	John Bryan	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6th Inf. Pensacola, Nov. 45—
592	Kraft Samuel	1st Art.	19	gray	brown	light	5 4	Baltimore	shoemaker	Oct. 1, 1846, Baltimore, Md.	Oct. 29, 1846, Fort McHenry	been working in Baltimore.
593	Henry M. Shaw	Reg. m't rifle	20	hazel	light	fair	5 10	Indiana, Vincennes	clerk	Aug. 4, 1846, Newport, Ky.	Oct. 29, 1846, Evansville, Ind.	en route to Jefferson b'ks.
594	John Adams	M't riflemen	32	blue	light	fair	5 9	Ireland, Belfast	clerk	Oct. 13, 1846, Louisville, Ky.	Oct. 26, 1846, Louisville, Ky.	en route to Jefferson b'ks.
595	John H. Rineheart	" D	33	black	black	dark	5 8 1/2	Green Co., Tenn.	carpenter	Sept. 11, 1846, Nashville, Tenn.	Oct. 16, 1846, Nashville, Tenn.	supposed to be gone to Mur-
596	Andreas Bien	Recruit	24	hazel	brown	fair	5 6	Radmuhl, Germany	millor	Oct. 26, 1846, Erie, Pa.	Nov. 4, 1846, Erie, Pa.	ray county, Georgia.
597	Thomas White	7th Inf.	30	hazel	black	ruddy	5 5 1/2	Tipperary, Ireland	labourer	Nov. 3, 1846, Plattsburgh, N. Y.	Nov. 8, 1846, Plattsburgh, N. Y.	round face—hair cut short—
598	Bennett Miller	Recruit	19	blue	auburn	fair	5 6	Clinton Co., Ill.	farmer	Oct. 10, 1846, Salem, Ill.	Oct. 16, 1846, Salem, Ill.	dull expression.
599	Robert Hyland	4th Inf.	26	hazel	brown	fair	5 7 1/2	Leitrim, Ireland	farmer	Nov. 6, 1846, Buffalo, N. Y.	Nov. 16, 1846, Buffalo barracks	left under the influence of li-
600	Alva B. Arter	Recruit	20	hazel	dark	fair	5 8	Muskingum, Ohio	labourer	Sept. 21, 1846, Zanesville, Ohio	Sept. 24, 1846, Newport, Ky., b'ks	quor; may yet return.
601	James M. Geddes	3d Inf.	31	dark	brown	dark	5 8	Columbiana Co., Ohio	painter	Aug. 18, 1846, New Albany	Oct. 11, 1846, "	
602	John Nesbitt	Recruit	21	blue	brown	fair	5 10	New York City	carpenter	July 16, 1846, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Oct. 15, 1846, "	
603	W. O'Connor Vandgrift	6th Inf.	26	blue	auburn	fair	5 8	Brown Co., Ohio	labourer	July 6, 1846, Charleston, Va.	Oct. 17, 1846, "	second desertion.
604	Charles Bauglee	6th Inf.	28	black	light							